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# The **THIRD YEAR**

**VOLUME V**

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**OCCUPATION FORCES IN  
EUROPE SERIES**

**1947-1948**

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF HISTORIAN EUROPEAN COMMAND

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HEADQUARTERS  
EUROPEAN COMMAND  
Office of the Commander in Chief

APO 757  
August 1947

SUBJECT: Occupation Forces in Europe Series

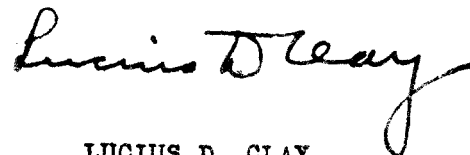
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2. The Occupation Forces in Europe Series, publication of which was begun in 1947, consists of a series of studies, monographs, and narratives of the history of the occupation. From time to time, the Occupation Forces in Europe Series will include a summary volume giving a narrative history of the occupation. All the studies or volumes published in the Series for the year 1945-46 or a subsequent year make up the official history of the occupation for that year.

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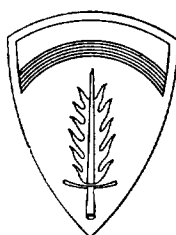
4. All persons to whose attention these publications come are invited to forward to the Office of the Chief Historian, European Command, APO 757, their comments and criticisms, in order to make available all facts from which a definitive history may be prepared in the War Department.



LUCIUS D. CLAY  
General, USA  
Commander-in-Chief

# The Third Year of the Occupation

THE FIRST QUARTER: 1 July — 30 September 1947



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**Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1947-48**

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1948

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# **VOLUME FIVE**

## **The Major Commands**

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Chapter XXXIV

MILITARY DISTRICTS AND POSTS

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Chapter XXXIV  
MILITARY DISTRICTS AND POSTS

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE OCCUPIED AREA

1. Principles of Territorial Organization of the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria.

a. The scheme of territorial organization of the areas of Germany and Austria occupied by the U.S. forces was changed in no fundamental respect during the period 1 July - 30 September 1947. After a good deal of experimentation in the early days of the occupation to find a good areal organization for security and logistical purposes, a plan based upon the principle that the entire occupied area should be divided into military posts was put into effect on 15 March 1947. Under this plan, the military post, considered as a local district for military administration, was an exclusive unit since the entire map of the occupied area was marked off into military posts. Obviously, the term

"military post" meant something quite different in the occupied area from what it meant in the United States in peacetime. Instead of being a fort, camp, or station standing as a little island or military reservation in a territory under civil government, the military post was, in the occupied area, an extensive district throughout which the post commander had broad responsibilities for the maintenance of law and order among United States and Allied citizens. The predecessor of the military post in the occupied area, known as the "military community," had more closely resembled the military post in the United States. Generally speaking, a military community was an urban area in which U.S. Army units were stationed and in which the families of some of their members lived. Most military communities included certain nearby urban areas, known as satellite communities, in which other units were stationed and families were housed.<sup>(1)</sup> With the institution of the new plan of territorial organization on 15 March 1947, the military communities became military posts; the satellite communities became, in some instances, subposts; and the military post consisted, not just of urban areas in which the members of the occupation forces and their families dwelled, but of all the intervening and surrounding territory as well. Specifically, each military post consisted of a number of Landkreise, as in all instances the local German administrative boundaries were followed.

b. The territorial organization put into effect on 15 March 1947 included two military districts which were interposed between the military posts and Headquarters, EUCOM. These were designated the



First and Second Military Districts. Headquarters, First Military District, was the same as Headquarters, 1st Infantry Division, and was located at Bad Tölz in southern Bavaria. The area of the First Military District was coterminous with the German Land Bavaria. As originally constituted, the First Military District comprised ten military posts, as follows:

Amberg	Kaufbeuren
Augsburg	Munich
Bad Tölz	Nürnberg
Bamberg	Regensburg
Garmisch	Würzburg

On 30 April 1947, Amberg Military Post was redesignated Grafenwohr, and the headquarters was transferred to the latter place. <sup>(2)</sup> Thus, on 1 July 1947, the beginning of the period under review, the First Military District was essentially the same in territorial organization as it was at the time of its founding.

c. Headquarters, Second Military District, was the same as Headquarters, U.S. Constabulary, and was located at Heidelberg in Württemberg-Baden. The area of the Second Military District was on broad lines the same as that of the German Länder Württemberg-Baden and Hesse. As originally constituted, the Second Military District comprised seven military posts, as follows:

Darmstadt	Heidelberg
Fulda	Kassel
Giessen	Stuttgart
Hanau	

Hanau Military Post was discontinued almost as soon as it was created, <sup>(3)</sup> its territory being divided between Frankfurt and Fulda. Thus, on 1 July 1947, the Second Military District comprised six military posts.

d. The two posts of Frankfurt and Wiesbaden, although lying geographically within the Second Military District, were exempted stations in the sense that the Second Military District had no jurisdiction or responsibilities within these two posts. Frankfurt Military Post, containing Headquarters, EUCOM, was administered directly by Headquarters Command, EUCOM. Wiesbaden Military Post, containing Headquarters, USAFE, was administered directly by Headquarters Command, USAFE.

e. Bremerhaven Military Post, being the same area in the territorial organization as the Bremen Enclave, and Berlin Military Post, being the same as the U.S. Sector, Berlin, were likewise not included within either military district. This was consistent with their geographical separation from the U.S. Zone proper. These two posts were under the control of the major commands established within their confines, namely, the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation and OMGUS.

f. The part of Austria occupied by the U.S. forces was divided into three military posts: Vienna, Linz, and Salzburg. Vienna Military Post was the same as the U.S. Sector, Vienna, and was administered directly by the Vienna Area Command. Linz and Salzburg Military Posts had the same area, respectively, as the two Austrian Länder into which the U.S. Zone was divided: Land Upper Austria and Land Salzburg.

g. Located here and there throughout the occupied area were air bases, depots, and other Air Force establishments. Since the entire area was divided into military posts, every Air Force station was within

a military post. The general principle contained in the territorial organization plan was that all Air Force establishments located in posts other than Wiesbaden were exempted stations. They were on the posts in the status of "lodgers," and were exempted from the jurisdiction of the post commander in all matters pertaining to the Air Force. Other lodgers were military government detachments, governmental agencies other than military ones, and official and semiofficial agencies like UNRRA and certain charitable organizations. The post commander had many responsibilities toward his lodgers, such as the provision of ordinary supply, messing facilities, and recreation.

h. To recapitulate, the territorial structure rested upon the military post as the primary unit. There were twenty-four of these at first, although it can be said that the original plan called for only twenty-three, as one was discontinued before the system was really put to function. Of these, three were in Austria, four were subject directly to major elements of the European Command, ten were in the First Military District, and six were in the Second Military District.

## 2. Consolidation of Military Posts.

During the quarter under review, consolidation of military posts reduced their number to twenty. These consolidations were in line with a general policy to reduce as much as possible the number of installations and administrative units in the European Command, and to concentrate troops and installations in as few locations as possible. This trend was thus part of a general plan to improve the security of



the occupation forces, and by doing away with isolated troop units as much as possible, to improve discipline and morale and to provide better housing, recreation, and education for all. The consolidation of military posts was also part of a general program of economy, as the concentration of troops and installations could be counted on in general to result in savings in administrative overhead, transportation costs, and costs of maintaining real estate. These moves were also prompted by the policy of reducing the interference with the German economy and to reduce the charges of the occupation upon the German budget. This last reason for the consolidation of military posts may be best seen in the withdrawal of troops from Kassel, where there was a severe housing shortage. (4)

a. Consolidations of 1 August 1947. The consolidation of military posts began on 1 August 1947. On that date, three Landkreise lying within Fulda Military Post were transferred to Frankfurt. All units and responsibilities in this area were likewise transferred. (5) On this date also, Kaufbeuren Military Post was discontinued and its area and responsibilities were transferred to Augsburg. (6) At the same time Kassel Military Post was discontinued, its area and responsibilities were transferred to Giessen, and Giessen Military Post as then constituted was redesignated Wetzlar Military Post. (7) The reorganization of 1 August 1947 thus resulted in the disappearance of three military posts and the creation of one new one, reducing the total number of posts to twenty-one.

b. Consolidation of 1 September 1947. On 1 September 1947, Fulda Military Post, its area already decreased by a transfer to Frankfurt on 1 August, was discontinued and its remaining territory was

transferred to Wetzlar. Fulda then became a subpost of Wetzlar and was scheduled to be discontinued entirely as soon as possible. (8) The reorganization of 1 September 1947 thus resulted in the disappearance of one military post, reducing the total number of posts to twenty. This number was maintained until the end of the period under review.

3. Further Consolidation Scheduled to Take Place after 30 September 1947.

Other mergers of military posts were already ordered before the close of the period under review. Bamberg Military Post was ordered to be discontinued and its area incorporated into Nürnberg on 1 October 1947. (9) Grafenwohr Military Post was ordered to be discontinued and its area incorporated into Regensburg on 1 November 1947, and Bad Tölz Military Post was ordered to be discontinued and its area incorporated into Munich on 1 January 1948. (10) The new year would thus see the total number of posts reduced to seventeen.

4. Discontinuance and Redesignation of Station Complement Units.

Another aspect of the consolidation of military posts was the discontinuance and redesignation of station complement units. Each military post had a station complement unit or other administrative unit which provided the administrative overhead and constituted the headquarters of the post. The station complement unit commanded all troops and the area assigned to it. It was responsible for the training, discipline, and supply of troops assigned to it and for maintenance, construction, evacuation, and other administrative functions on the

(11)  
 post. Action taken during the period under review in the discontinuance and redesignation of station complement units is summarized in table I.

TABLE I

Unit	Station	Action Taken	Authority
7816th SCU	Kaufbeuren	Discontinued 1 Aug 47	GO 34, First Military District, 28 Jul 47. (a)
7823d SCU	Kassel	Discontinued 1 Aug 47	GO 80, US Constabulary, 31 Jul 47, sec I. (b)
7819th SCU	Fulda	Discontinued 1 Sep 47	GO 91, US Constabulary, 4 Sep 47. (c)
7825th SCU	Bamberg	Discontinued 1 Oct 47	GO 41, First Military District, 16 Sep 47. (d)
7803d SCU	Hanau	Redesignated 7803d Hq & Sv Co, Hq Comd, EUCOM.	(e)

- (a) See also ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 22 Jul 47, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Discontinuance of the 7816 SCU," to CG, First Military District.
- (b) See also ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 22 Jul 47, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Discontinuance of the 7823 SCU," to CG, Second Military District.
- (c) See also ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 4 Sep 47, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Discontinuance of the 7819th SCU," to CG, Second Military District.
- (d) See also ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 12 Sep 47, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Discontinuance of the 7825 SCU," to CG, First Military District; Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 27, 16 Sep 47, par 13.

- (e) Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 17 Sep 47, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj:  
"Redesignation of the 7803 SCU," to CG, Hq Comd, EUCOM;  
Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 28,  
24 Sep 47, par 23.

5. Planning for Further Consolidations.

a. Possible Changes in First Military District. In September 1947 it was planned in Headquarters, First Military District, to divide the headquarters staff into First Military District and 1st Division categories, "for ready employment of the 1st Infantry Division." At the same time, it was anticipated that the First Military District  
(12)  
might be abolished altogether early in 1948.

b. Possible Discontinuance of Darmstadt. In September 1947 plans were prepared in Headquarters, EUCOM, for the discontinuance of  
(13)  
Darmstadt Military Post. Two possibilities were considered--consolidation with Frankfurt or with Heidelberg. Headquarters, Second Military District, objected to the merger of Darmstadt with Heidelberg primarily on the grounds that the resulting Heidelberg Military Post  
(14)  
would have territory in both Württemberg-Baden and Hesse. This  
(15)  
proposal was postponed indefinitely.

c. Possible Consolidation of Heidelberg and Stuttgart.  
Headquarters, EUCOM, also proposed the merger of Heidelberg with  
(16)  
Stuttgart, but no action was taken.

d. Consolidation and Liquidation Planning. In September 1947, the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement observed that planning data being received from major commands was unsatisfactory because the

major commands failed to look far enough into the future. The consideration of possibilities for the consolidation and discontinuance of organizations and establishments for as far ahead as June 1949 was considered desirable by the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement in order to avoid unnecessary construction, wasteful procurement, and haphazard shifting of units and individuals. Major commanders were therefore directed to prepare comprehensive consolidation and liquidation plans each two months, to reach Headquarters, EUCOM, two weeks after the distribution of the Logistic Planning Forecast.<sup>(17)</sup>

6. Exempted Status for Berchtesgaden.

Berchtesgaden was administered as a subpost of Bad Tölz by a resident detachment of the post headquarters. Consideration was given to according a special status to Berchtesgaden, as it was a recreational area for the entire European Command.<sup>(18)</sup> Berchtesgaden was therefore established as an exempted station, although it continued as a subpost of Bad Tölz, and was allotted its own complement for the "supervision, operation, and management of the Berchtesgaden Recreation Area."<sup>(19)</sup>

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS  
OF MILITARY DISTRICTS AND POSTS

7. The Role of the Military Districts.

The place of the military districts in the chain of command and the administrative structure of the European Command received reconsideration.

From the first, the military districts were regarded as transition agencies, to play a role during the organization of military posts and to supervise them during the period of their early development and until they could be consolidated into a smaller number. At the opening of the period under review, the military posts had already gone through their period of experimentation. The extensive reorganization and elaboration of the headquarters of military communities, made necessary by the addition of many new functions when they became military posts, had been carried out in the spring of 1947 and the members of the headquarters staffs had learned their jobs. (20) The consolidations of military posts carried out during the quarter under review, and those scheduled to occur in the near future, meant that some posts were themselves becoming military districts of considerable size. Wetzlar and Regensburg especially were becoming large administrative areas. On 30 September, the Second Military District was left with only four posts: (21) Darmstadt, Heidelberg, Stuttgart, and Wetzlar. On the same date, the First Military District was left with nine posts, but this number was to be reduced to six on 1 January 1948. In these circumstances, it was not surprising that the need for the military districts was questioned seriously. Another important trend in the history of the occupation forces in the third quarter of 1947 pointed in the same direction. The new emphasis upon the concentration of tactical forces as a mobile reserve gave the headquarters of both military districts new responsibilities in the training of troops. The headquarters of both military districts were, after all, tactical headquarters and the

concentration of the 26th Regimental Combat Team under First Military District and the orders requiring the U.S. Constabulary to concentrate one regiment as a mobile reserve caused a reemergence of their tactical, in contrast to their administrative, role. Serious consideration was given to the transfer of the functions of the military districts, in the event of their abolition, to the military posts and to the administrative and technical services of Headquarters, EUCOM. (22)

8. Security Functions of Military District and Post Commanders.

The responsibilities of military district and post commanders in the maintenance of security were restated during the period under review.

a. District commanders were directed to supervise post and installation, except air installation, commanders in the provision of internal security. The commanding general of the First Military District was given two additional responsibilities in that he was directed to train and maintain the 26th Regimental Combat Team as a mobile reserve capable of reinforcing the U.S. Constabulary, and to maintain a mobile headquarters capable of taking the field under the command of the Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary. (23) The responsibility of the Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary, for the general security of the entire occupied area of Germany, except the U.S. Sector of Berlin and the Bremen Enclave, was confirmed and he was ordered to maintain a mobile reserve of regimental size. (24) The responsibilities of major commands, whose areas were not contained within either military district, were

similar to those of the military districts. The Commanding General, Headquarters Command, EUCOM, was given the additional responsibility of maintaining the 18th Infantry Regiment (less its 1st Battalion) as a mobile reserve capable of reinforcing the U.S. Constabulary. (25)

b. The security functions of post commanders were stated in one directive as follows: "Post commanders will provide for the security of all U.S. and Allied personnel and the internal security of all U.S. and Allied governmental installations (except air) within their post area." (26) Another directive pointed out that the responsibilities of the post commander included especially the security of urban areas in which the families of members of the occupation forces were housed and of displaced persons assembly centers. (27) The responsibilities for the maintenance of law and order among displaced persons was further clarified in another directive issued during the period under review. The International Refugee Organization was declared to be responsible for organizing a police force for assembly centers, recruited among the inhabitants. Post commanders were to assist in the selection and organization of this special police force, and to inspect it frequently. Upon the request of representatives of the International Refugee Organization for military assistance, or in the event of a situation threatening or violating security beyond the control of the assembly center police, the post commander was required to take action to restore law and order. (28)



#### 9. Definition of "Housekeeping Functions."

A term widely used to summarize the manifold functions of the military post in providing the amenities of life for all assigned and attached persons was "housekeeping functions." To avoid misunderstanding (29) of this prevalent term, an authoritative definition of it was issued. It was defined to include: maintenance of real estate, operation of messes, operation of the post motor pool, provision of recreational facilities, and the maintenance of security. It was stated plainly also that housekeeping functions, so defined, were the responsibility of the post commander. It may be assumed that this term included also such services as the provision of living quarters and house furnishings; the operation of commissaries, bakeries, coffee-roasting plants, and dry cleaning establishments; and the supervision of garbage removal and street cleaning. The definition was thus logical in making the term apply to all matters related to the necessities and conveniences of daily life, but it was inconsistent in including security which is not, properly speaking, a domestic or housekeeping matter. It will be noted also that housekeeping functions do not include the more purely military aspects of the post commander's responsibilities, such as the training and equipment of troops.

#### 10. Expansion and Clarification of Functions of Military Posts.

a. Garden Plots of Germans. The requisitioning of land and buildings for the use of the occupation forces gave the military authorities control over much land that had been cultivated customarily

as vegetable gardens. It was the policy of the European Command, even when much of this land was enclosed in fenced and guarded compounds, to permit the German owners to continue the cultivation of their plots, provided that there was no interference with the military use of the land. In the summer of 1947, however, there was misunderstanding on some military posts of the right of Germans to cultivate requisitioned land, particularly in small parcels when it seemed to some local military authorities that the possible aid to the German economy did not warrant the bother. This brought forth instructions to post commanders acquainting them with the Commander in Chief's desire that German owners be allowed to cultivate their garden plots, no matter how small, provided that their use of requisitioned land did not interfere with security regulations and that the authorization of the occupant or senior officer in charge be obtained. (30)

b. Firefighting and Fire Prevention. In the summer of 1947, inspections revealed that the provisions of some military posts for firefighting and fire prevention were inadequate. Post commanders were therefore directed to prepare plans and to make improvements. (31)

c. Disposal of Arms. Post commanders were directed to dispose of arms and ammunition surrendered by persons stationed on their posts or obtained in the course of law enforcement operations. The directions for disposal covered arms and ammunition confiscated from the local inhabitants or surrendered under amnesty, as well as unauthorized souvenir weapons surrendered by members of the occupation forces. Shotguns and other weapons believed to be suitable for recreational

purposes were to be forwarded to a designated ordnance shop for  
(32)  
reconditioning.

d. Post Stores of Ammunition. To prevent the waste of transportation and other inefficiencies involved in the receipt by the Chief of Ordnance of requisitions for small quantities of ammunition, post commanders were ordered to maintain a stock covering basic loads and ninety days of supply. This reserve was to be maintained in a single Class V storage point on each post for issue to units. Replenishments were to be requisitioned from the Chief of Ordnance, as far as possible, in carload lots.  
(33)

e. Disposal of Scrap. Post commanders were declared responsible for the collection, segregation, inspection, and disposal of scrap and waste material and for the operation of the necessary storage installations. These responsibilities included areas like exempted air stations, not otherwise under the jurisdiction of post commanders. Post commanders were required to make monthly reports on scrap on hand and to load and ship it according to the instructions of the Chief Quartermaster or Chief of Ordnance.  
(34)

f. Disposal of Excess Captured Enemy Material. By the summer of 1947, all large accumulations of captured enemy material, excess to the needs of the occupation forces, had been disposed of. In order to collect scattered stocks and quantities that were constantly becoming excess to the needs of the occupation forces, post commanders were made responsible for identifying all such stocks and reporting their existence to the appropriate chief of service in Headquarters, EUCOM. Upon receipt

of disposal instructions, the post commander was required to communicate with the Economics Division, OMGUS, which would make arrangements for its removal under the general policy of turning back all excess captured enemy material to the German economy. (35)

11. Matters Relating to Organization and Administration.

a. Organization of Headquarters of Military Districts.

Neither military district had a headquarters distinct from the headquarters of the tactical force which was charged with the administration of the military district. Both headquarters were, however, larger and more elaborately constructed than they would have needed to be for a purely tactical force. During the period under review, the authorized strength of Headquarters, First Military District, was increased substantially. (36) A request from Headquarters, Second Military District, for an increase in its allotment by forty-seven officer and seventy-nine enlisted spaces was not acted upon by Headquarters, EUCOM, on the ground that no surplus of authorizations existed. (37)

b. Organization and Strength of Headquarters of Military Posts.

Generally speaking, the headquarters of military posts were large and elaborate organizations. The structure of three of them—the only ones which provided organizational charts in their reports of operations—is represented in charts I, II, and III, to be found at the end of this chapter. The multifarious functions of military posts were reflected in the organization of their headquarters. The issue, under date of 1 September 1947, of an entire series of Tables of Distribution for the

station complement units or other units administering military posts created an opportunity to estimate the total force authorized for the administration of military posts in Germany and Austria. These data are summarized and presented in table III, to be found at the end of this chapter. While this table does not contain any figures for Wiesbaden Military Post, it does contain figures for posts already discontinued or soon to be discontinued, and these two features may be regarded, perhaps, as canceling each other and giving grounds for saying that over 9000 officers and enlisted men were engaged in the command and administration of military posts during the period under review.

c. Economy in the Employment of Manpower by Military Posts.

At the Post Commander's Conference on 26 August 1947, General Huebner expressed his dissatisfaction with the administrative organization of military posts and announced that a thorough survey of the employment (38) of manpower by military posts and depots was about to be instituted. One phase of the control exercised by Headquarters, EUCOM, in the use of manpower by the military posts was the issue of the new Tables of Distribution, already referred to, for the units administering military posts. These Tables were detailed manning tables, showing the position (39) to be occupied by each officer and enlisted man. At the conference of 26 August 1947, post commanders were directed to prepare detailed reports on their employment of manpower, giving a thorough analysis of the employment of all persons on 31 August 1947 and a forecast based upon manpower needs as anticipated for 31 December 1947. These reports

were to cover all classes of persons employed by the post, including military staff, United States and Allied civilian employees, and locally recruited Germans or displaced persons, as well as labor employed by contractors working for the post. (40) At the end of the period under review, these reports had been received from all military posts and were under analysis in the Office of the Director of Operations, Plans, (41) Organization, and Training.

d. Reduction in Number of Civilian Personnel Offices. At the end of September action was taken to centralize the administration of all classes of civilian employees in a single office for each military post. This plan for the avoidance of duplication in the administration of civilian employees did not apply to United States and Allied civilians employed by OMCUS nor to Germans and displaced persons employed by (42) USAFE.

## 12. Post Commanders' Conference.

A meeting of post commanders was held at Headquarters, EUCOM, on 26 August 1947, after which the participants went to Berlin by special train to inspect the facilities of Berlin Military Post. (43) The subjects presented by EUCOM officials and discussed in that conference are a guide to what were considered at the time to be the most important functions and problems of the military posts. The Deputy Commander in Chief stressed the need for economy in the employment of manpower, defects in the administrative organization of military posts, and desirability of improving reporting and recording procedures. The Director of Personnel

and Administration appealed to the post commanders to lend their enthusiastic support to the recruiting campaign. The Deputy Director of Intelligence asked the post commanders to arrange for close coordination of the efforts of their S-2 officers with the nearest detachment of the Counter Intelligence Corps. The Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training made it clear that one of the most important functions of military posts was participation in the Army assistance program for German Youth Activities. The responsibilities of post commanders included the establishment and operation of programs of assistance to German Youth, and the maintenance of liaison with military government and German civil authorities. The Director of Operations, Plans, Organization and Training also stressed the responsibilities of the post commander in supervising the training of troops and in the Army education program. (44)

Table II  
Military Posts in Germany and Austria  
to 30 September 1947

Name of Post and Location of Headquarters	Period of existence	Affiliation to Military District or other command	Remarks
Amberg	15 Mar- 30 Apr 47	First Mil Dist	Redesignated Grafenwohr and Hq moved to that place 30 Apr 47.
Augsburg	15 Mar 47-	First Mil Dist	
Bad Tölz	15 Mar 47-	First Mil Dist	
Bamberg	15 Mar 47-	First Mil Dist	
Berlin	15 Mar 47-	OMGUS	
Bremerhaven	15 Mar 47-	EUCOM	
Darmstadt	15 Mar 47-	Second Mil Dist	
Frankfurt	15 Mar 47-	EUCOM	
Fulda	15 Mar- 1 Sep 47	Second Mil Dist	Part of its ter- ritory incorpora- ted into Frankfurt 1 Aug 47; discon- tinued and incor- porated into Wetz- lar 1 Sep 47
Garmisch	15 Mar 47-	First Mil Dist	
Giessen	15 Mar- 1 Aug 47	Second Mil Dist	Combined with Kassel to form Wetzlar 1 Aug 47
Grafenwohr	30 Apr 47-	First Mil Dist	Discontinued and territory divided between Frankfurt and Fulda 4 Apr 47
Heidelberg	15 Mar 47-	Second Mil Dist	



Kassel	15 Mar- 1 Aug 47	Second Mil Dist	Combined with Giessen to form Wetzlar 1 Aug 47
Kaufbeuren	15 Mar- 1 Aug 47	First Mil Dist	Discontinued and incorporated into Augsburg 1 Aug 47
Linz	15 Mar 47-	USFA	
Munich	15 Mar 47-	First Mil Dist	
Nürnberg	15 Mar 47-	First Mil Dist	
Regensburg	15 Mar 47-	First Mil Dist	
Salzburg	15 Mar 47-	USFA	
Stuttgart	15 Mar 47-	Second Mil Dist	
Vienna	15 Mar 47-	USFA	
Wetzlar	1 Aug 47-	Second Mil Dist	Formed by combin- ing Giessen and Kassel 1 Aug 47; received territo- ry of Fulda 1 Sep 47
Wiesbaden	15 Mar 47-	USAFE	
Würzburg	15 Mar 47-	First Mil Dist	

Table III  
Deployment and Strength  
of Units Administering Military Posts

Post	Unit	Strength			Authority and Date
		O	WO	EM	
Augsburg	7815th SCU (a)	70	6	400	T/D 303-1225 1 Sep 47
Bad Tölz	7817th SCU	43	5	226	T/D 303-1226 1 Sep 47
Berchtesgaden	(exempt station)	18	1	57	T/D 303-1456 1 Sep 47
Bamberg	7825th SCU	51	5	296	T/D 303-1227 1 Sep 47
Berlin	7781st Hq Det, Berlin Comd, OMGUS	148	6	365	T/D 303-1428 1 Sep 47
Bremerhaven	7802d SCU	41	1	216	T/D 303-1229 1 Sep 47
Darmstadt	7818th SCU	46	4	239	T/D 303-1230 1 Sep 47
Frankfurt	Hq Comd, EUCOM	119	5	749	T/D 303-1067 1 Sep 47
Bad Nauheim	7737th Hq & Sv Co, Hq Comd, EUCOM	19	2	78	T/D 303-1451 1 Sep 47
Hanau	7803d Hq & Sv Co, Hq Comd, EUCOM	15	1	94	T/D 303-1452 1 Sep 47
Höchst	7745th Hq & Sv Co, Hq Comd, EUCOM	16	1	80	T/D 303-1450 1 Sep 47
Fulda	7819th SCU	28	3	120	<u>Rpt of Opr,</u> 28 Feb 47
Garmisch	7808th SCU (b)	40	2	205	T/D 303-1233 1 Sep 47
Giessen	7801st SCU (c)				
Grafenwohr	7811th SCU	37	3	223	T/D 303-1235 1 Sep 47

Heidelberg	7809th SCU	82	9	468	T/D 303-1236 1 Sep 47
Kassel	7823d SCU	64	-	258	Rpt of Opr, 31 Jul 47
Linz	7831st SCU	11	1	55	T/D 303-1029 1 Sep 47
Munich	7822d SCU	161	9	854	T/D 303-1239 1 Sep 47
Nürnberg	7810th SCU	76	8	523	T/D 303-1240 1 Sep 47
Regensburg	7814th SCU	61	5	334	T/D 303-1241 1 Sep 47
Salzburg	7832d SCU	12	1	55	T/D 303-1030 1 Sep 47
Stuttgart	7824th SCU	69	8	360	T/D 303-1242 1 Sep 47
Vienna	7793d Hq & Hq Co VAC, USFA	91	4	302	T/D 303-1020 1 Sep 47
Wetzlar	7801st SCU	109	11	584	T/D 303-1234 1 Sep 47
Wiesbaden	Hq Comd, USAFE (d)				
Würzburg	7806th SCU	55	6	345	T/D 303-1243 1 Sep 47
TOTAL STRENGTH		1,482	107	7,486	

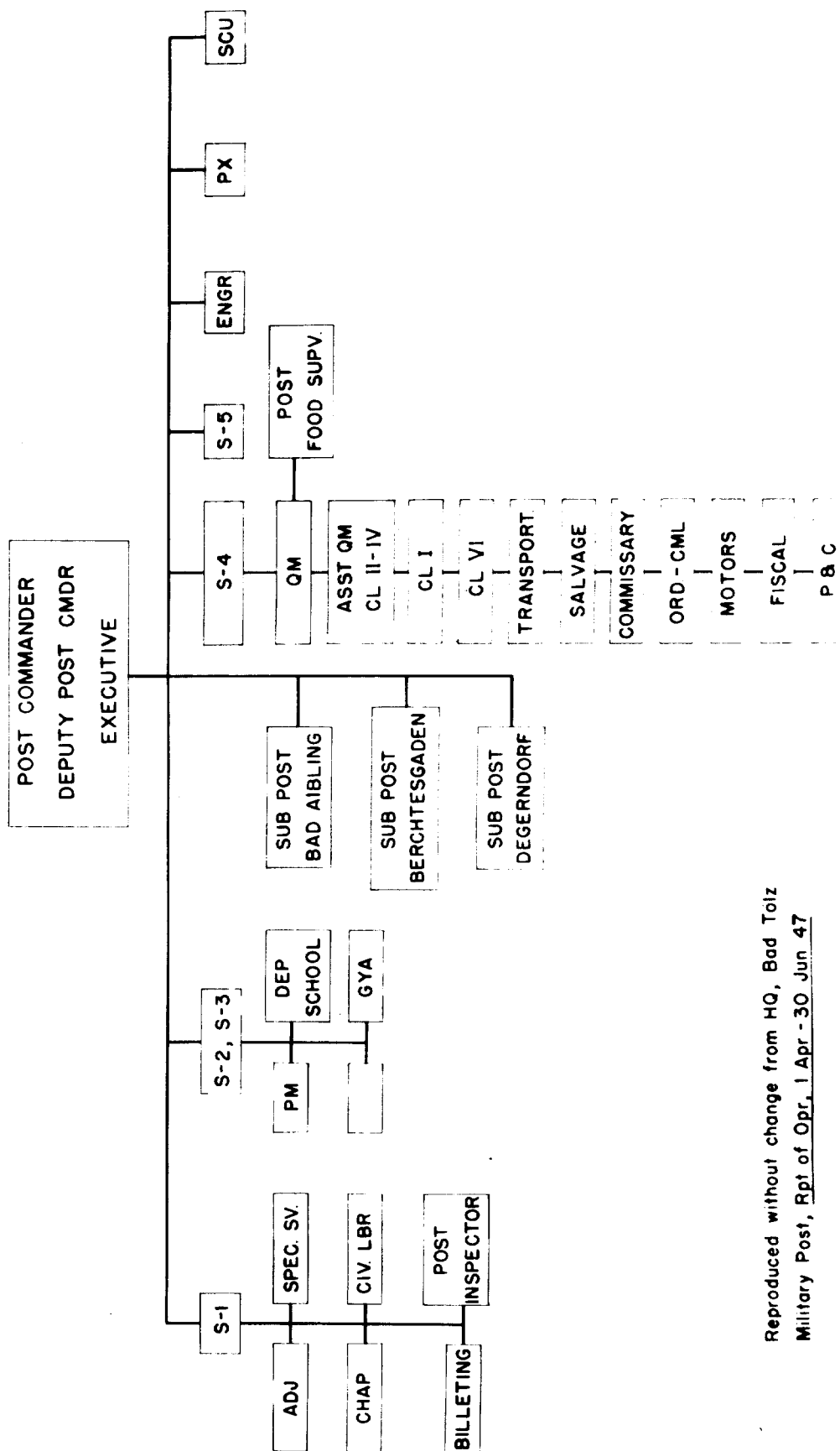
- (a) Designated Augsburg Military Post in T/D 303-1225, 1 Sep 47.
- (b) Designated Garmisch Military Post in T/D 303-1233, 1 Sep 47.
- (c) See Wetzlar
- (d) Further information not available

Table IV  
Post Commanders

Post	Commander	Date
Amberg	Col Michael C. Shea	Appointed 28 Feb 47
Augsburg	Col Sevier R. Tupper Brig Gen Josiah T. Dalbey	Appointed 28 Feb 47 Assumed command 6 Aug 47
Bad Tölz	Maj Gen Frank W. Milburn Col Micheal C. Shea	Appointed 28 Feb 47 Assumed command 14 Jul 47
Bamberg	Col Robert C. Aloe	Assumed command 25 Jul 46
Berlin	Col Bryan L. Milburn	Assumed command 1 Nov 46
Bremerhaven	Col M.E. Olmstead	Commanding on 1 Jan 47
Darmstadt	Col Malcolm Byrne	Appointed 28 Feb 47
Frankfurt	Brig Gen Cornelius E. Ryan Col Mark G. Brislawn Brig Gen Robinson E. Duff	Assumed command 22 Oct 46 Acting Hq Comdt 13 Mar 47 Assumed command 27 Mar 47
Fulda	Col John G. Howard	Appointed 28 Feb 47
Garmisch	Col Frances T. Dodd Col B.G. Thayer	Appointed 28 Feb 47 Commanding on 1 Apr 47
Giessen	Col J.D. Brown Col O.L. Davidson	Commanding on 1 Apr 47 Assumed command 3 Jul 47
Grafenwohr	Col Michael C. Shea Col Frank J. Vida	Commanding on 1 Apr 47 Assumed command 7 Jul 47
Hanau	Col L. DeW. Tharp	Commanding on 1 Apr 47
Heidelberg	Col Phillip C. Clayton	Appointed 28 Feb 47
Kassel	Col Edward G. Maloney Col G.E. Brunner	Commanding on 1 Jan 47 Appointed 28 Feb 47
Kaufbeuren	Col Arthur W. Gower	Appointed 28 Feb 47
Linz	Brig Gen Loyal M. Haynes	Assumed command 11 Jun 47
Munich	Brig Gen Josiah T. Dalbey Col Sevier R. Tupper	Appointed 28 Feb 47 Commanding on 15 Oct 47
Nürnberg	Brig Gen Leroy H. Watson	Appointed 28 Feb 47
Regensburg	Col Herbert B. Enderton	Appointed 28 Feb 47

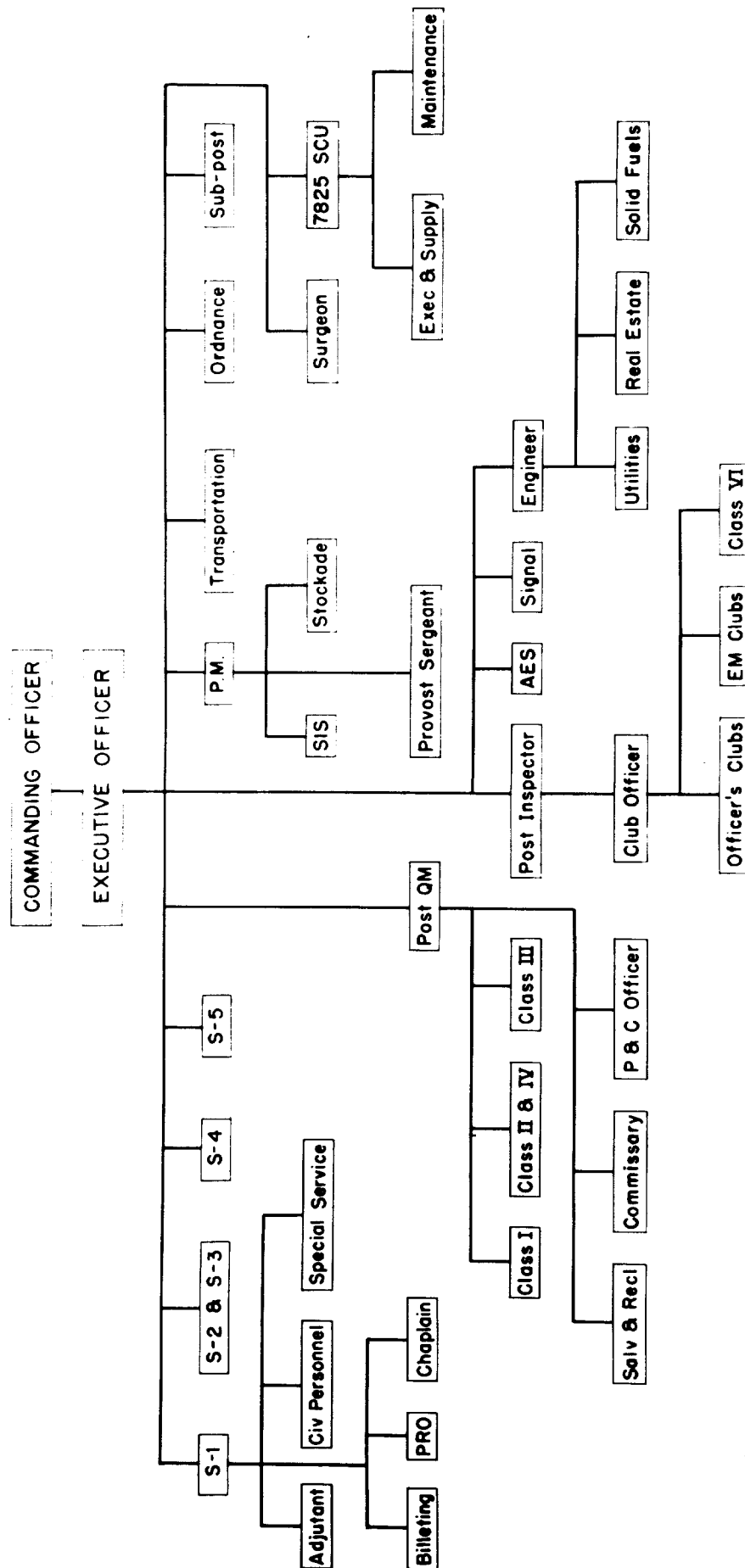
Salzburg	Col George R. Barker	Assumed command 11 Jun 47
Stuttgart	Brig Gen Clarence P. Townsley	Appointed 28 Feb 47
Vienna	Col Thomas E. Lewis	Assumed command 1 Jul 46
	Brig Gen H.E. Dager	" " 7 Nov 46
	Col George M. MacMullin	" " 25 Mar 47
	Brig Gen Alexander O. Gorder	" " 26 Apr 47
Wetzlar	Col O.L. Davidson	Commanding on 14 Oct 47
Wiesbaden	Brig Gen William F. McKee	Commanding on 1 Apr 47
	Brig Gen Joseph Smith	Assumed command 21 Aug 47
Würzburg	Col H.C. Sweeney	Assumed command 15 Mar 47
	Col Raymond F. Edwards	" " 26 Aug 47
	Lt Col A.J. Hart	" " 20 Sep 47
	Col Robert C. Aloe	" " 22 Sep 47

CHART I  
 ORGANIZATION OF BAD TÖLZ  
 MILITARY POST HQS

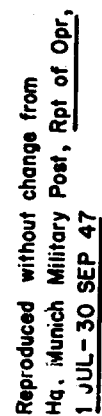


Reproduced without change from HQ, Bad Tölz  
 Military Post, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr - 30 Jun 47

CHART II  
ORGANIZATION OF BAMBERG  
MILITARY POST



### CHART III

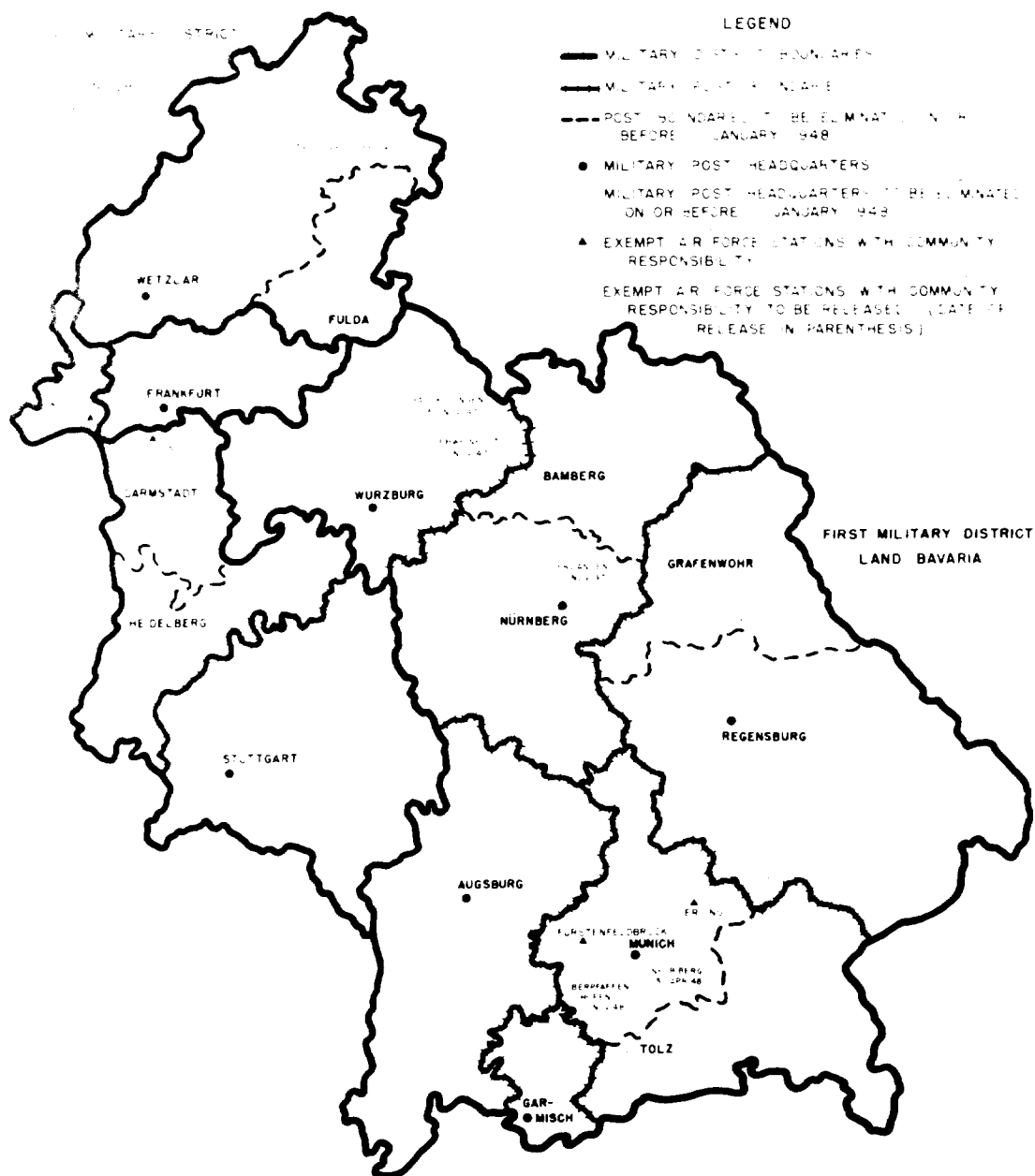




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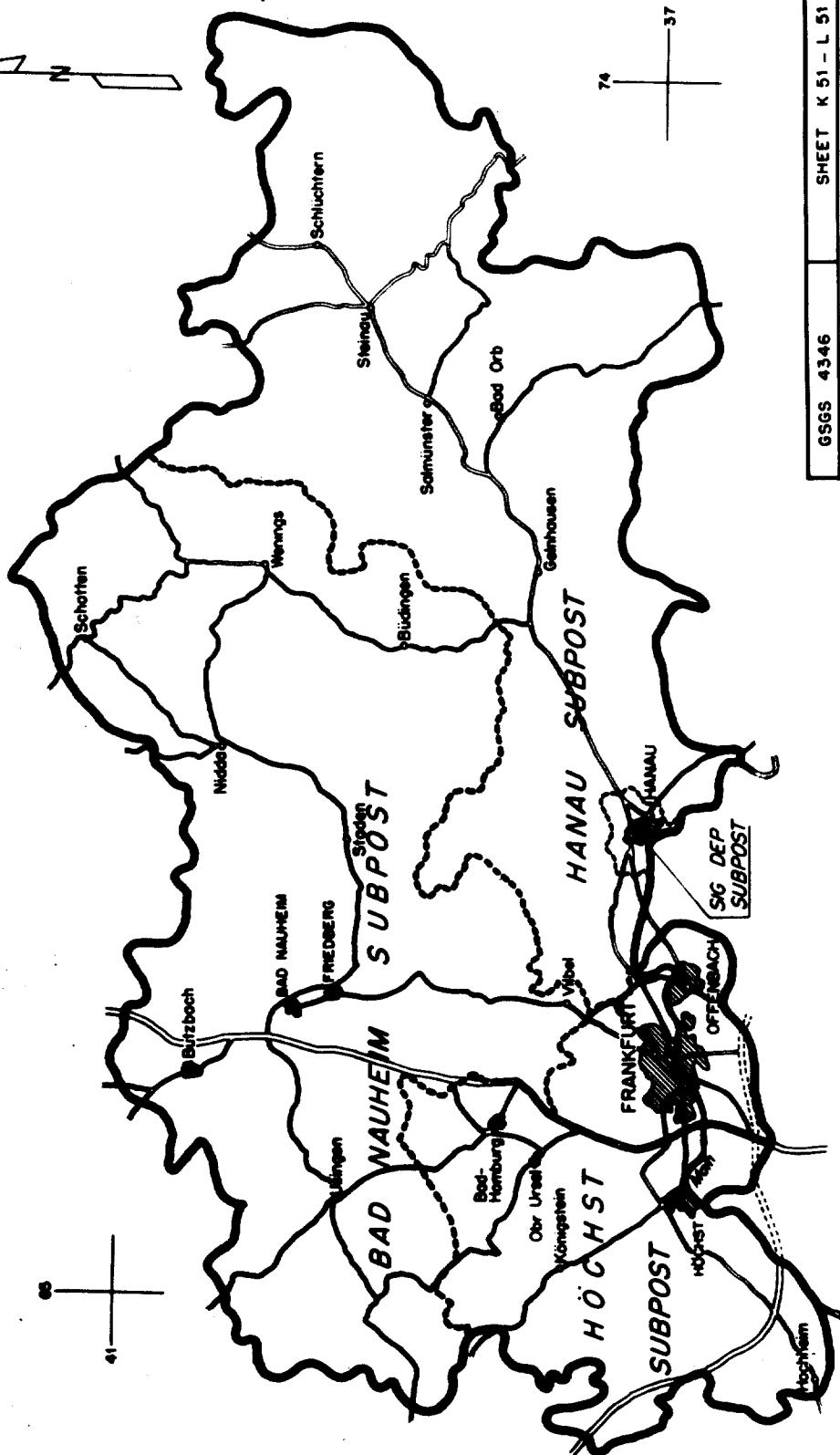
**MILITARY DISTRICTS & MILITARY POSTS**

U.S. ZONE - GERMANY  
CORRECTED TO 1 AUGUST 47)



**SECRET**

# FRANKFURT MILITARY POST SEPTEMBER 1947



GS GS 4346 SHEET K 51 - L 51



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## FOOTNOTES

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# FOOTNOTES

N.B. See also chapter XXXVII, "Headquarters Command," for a case study of a military post in occupied Germany.

1. See a discussion of the differences between military communities and posts in Hq, Bad Tölz Military Post, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, p 1.
2. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 30 Apr 47, file AG 322 GCT-AGO, subj: "Military Posts."
3. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 4 Apr 47, file AG 322 GCT-AGO, subj: "Military Posts."
4. See a statement of some reasons for the consolidation of military posts in Hq, US Constabulary, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 38.
5. Cable SX-1591, 25 Jul 47, Hq, EUCOM, sgd Huebner to CG, Second Military District, et al; GO 98, US Constabulary, 18 Sep 47, secs III and IV.
6. Cable SX-1110, 7 Jul 47, Hq, EUCOM, sgd Huebner to CG, First Military District; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 9 Jul 47, file AG 322 GCT-AGO, subj: "Military Posts."
7. GO 80, EUCOM, 18 Jul 47; GO 80, US Constabulary, 31 Jul 47; GO 98, US Constabulary, 18 Sep 47, secs I and II; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 21, 5 Aug 47, par 19.
8. GO 95, EUCOM, 2 Sep 47; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 25, 3 Sep 47; Hq, Fulda Military Post, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-31 Aug 47, p 1.
9. GO 105, EUCOM, 23 Sep 47; EUCOM Press Release No 552, 30 Sep 47.
10. GO 106, EUCOM, 29 Sep 47, sec III.
11. See a statement of the mission of a station complement unit in an applicable Table of Distribution, Hq, EUCOM, series 303.
12. Hq, First Military District, Bimonthly Planning Forecast, No 2, 22 Sep 47, file AG 680 GCT.

13. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 26, 9 Sep 47, par 23.
14. Hq, US Constabulary, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 38-39.
15. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Opr and Plans Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
16. Hq, US Constabulary, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 38-39.
17. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 26, 9 Sep 47, par 31.
18. Ibid; Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Opr and Plans Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 2.
19. T/D 303-1456, 1 Sep 47.
20. The reports of operations of the military posts for the second quarter of 1947 comment extensively on these matters.
21. GO 98, US Constabulary, 18 Sep 47, sec VI; Hq, US Constabulary, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 38.
22. Hq, First Military District, Bimonthly Planning Forecast, No 2, 22 Sep 47, file AG 680 GCT.
23. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 30 Sep 47, file AG 371.2 GOT, subj: "Security Directive, US Occupied Zones, Germany and Austria."
24. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 30 Sep 47, file AG 322 GOT, subj: "Directive Governing the Operation of the US Constabulary."
25. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 30 Sep 47, file AG 371.2 GOT, subj: "Security Directive, US Occupied Zones, Germany and Austria."
26. Ibid.
27. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 30 Sep 47, file AG 322 GOT, subj: "Directive Governing the Operation of the US Constabulary."
28. Cir 81, EUCOM, 25 Sep 47, subj: "Maintenance of Law and Order among United Nations Displaced Persons."
29. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 1 Jul 47, file AG 230 GCT-AGE, subj: "Clarification of Housekeeping and Operational Functions in Relation to Civilian Personnel Control."

30. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 4 Aug 47, file AG 403 GSP-AGO, subj: "Gardening Program, 1947."
31. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 17 Jul 47, file AG 300.8 GOT-AGO, subj: "Fire Protection."
32. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 10 Jul 47, file AG 471 ORD-AGO, subj: "Disposition of Arms and Ammunition Turned in to Military Posts."
33. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 15 Sep 47, file AG 471 ORD-AGO, subj: "Storage of Class V Supplies at Military Posts."
34. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 7 Jul 47, file AG 400.7 GSP-AGO, subj: "Reporting and Evacuation of Scrap and Waste Material."
35. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 25 Jul 47, file AG 386.3 GSP-AGO, subj: "Transfer of Captured Enemy Material to OMGUS."
36. In Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 24, 27 Aug 47, par 12, it is stated that the increase was 38 officers, 3 warrant officers, and 138 enlisted men, for an aggregate of 179. T/D 303-1446, 1 Sep 47, however, allotted 59 officers, 3 warrant officers, and 171 enlisted men, for an aggregate of 233.
37. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 27, 16 Sep 47, par 14.
38. Hq, EUCOM, Minutes of Post Commanders' Meeting, 26 Aug 47.
39. See the Tables of Distribution cited in table III at the end of this chapter.
40. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 24, 27 Aug 47, par 11; No 25, 3 Sep 47, par 21.
41. Ibid, No 30, 8 Oct 47, par 12.
42. Ibid, No 29, 30 Sep 47, par 6.
43. Cable SC-14316, 4 Aug 47, Hq, EUCOM, sgd Huebner to major commands.
44. Hq, EUCOM, Minutes of Post Commanders' Meeting, 26 Aug 47.

Chapter XXXV

BREMERHAVEN PORT OF EMBARKATION

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **CANCELLED**

AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief  
European Command.  
(Per Dir of 25 Apr. 51).*

## Chapter XXXIV

### BREMERHAVEN PORT OF EMBARKATION

#### ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

##### 1. Organization.

a. General. At the beginning of the third quarter of 1947, the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation had been in existence for six and one-half months. Its commanding general had all the functions and responsibilities of a port commander, a military district commander, and a post commander. He was assisted by a chief of staff and a staff of seven principal advisers, whose titles were as follows: Judge Advocate, Inspector General, Chief of the Plans and Control Branch, the Chief of Administration, Chief of Port Operations, Chief of Services, and Food Service Supervisor. (1) Throughout the third quarter of 1947, Brig. Gen. T. F. Bresnahan continued as Commanding General of Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation and Colonel H. T. Mayberry was Chief of Staff. No



changes occurred in the key staff positions.

b. Consolidation and Reorganization. A program was in operation for streamlining the command, retaining only essential personnel and installations and obtaining the maximum efficiency from these. In the course of this program, fifteen units were transferred to another part of the European Command, while seven other units were moved, mostly to Bremerhaven, from other areas of the command. Five units were inactivated and two activated. The Civilian Labor Office, formerly operated by the Military Labor Office under the general supervision of the Adjutant General, was completely reorganized and became a branch of the Adjutant General's Section. The post of Military Labor Officer was eliminated, and the total personnel employed by the office was reduced by more than 50 percent. There was also a general consolidation of messes, clubs, billeting areas, and motor pools, with a resultant increase in efficiency and a considerable saving of fuel, equipment, and personnel. Troop strength was sharply reduced by consolidations, elimination of unnecessary units and reorganizations, and increased efficiency in operating procedures. The appearance and performance of the remaining troops improved.

c. Personnel Reductions. A plan for the reduction of personnel employed by Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation was formulated during the quarter under review and its execution was approximately 75 percent completed by the end of the period. Surveys were made to determine the most effectual employment of personnel. At the end of the period under

review, the only important part of the plan remaining for execution was the closing of Camp Grohn, an action which depended upon factors beyond the control of Headquarters, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. When, in July 1947, the Civil Port Authority under military government supervision, assumed control of the handling of all cargo except household goods, baggage, privately owned automobiles, and mail, the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation released 12 officers, 9 Department of the Army civilians, and 255 German employees. Only small reduction was made in the number of enlisted men employed by the Water Division as it was necessary to detail enlisted men to guard and supervise the Germans handling household goods, and as a result pilferage and damage due to mishandling was reduced to a minimum in the space of three months.

## 2. Functions.

a. Handling of Shipments. The principal duty of Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation during the third quarter of 1947 was the reception and shipment of members of the occupation forces and their dependents, and the shipment to the United States of emigrants, hospital patients, and pet animals. Staging areas were operated for all of these. The port handled a total of thirty-one debarkations and fifty-four embarkations during the quarter. Soldiers and dependents constituted the majority of the 6,523 persons disembarked.

b. Security. The security of the Bremen Enclave, whose boundaries were the same as those of Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, continued to be the responsibility of the Commanding General, Bremerhaven Port

(2)  
of Embarkation. Arrangements were made for the reinforcement of the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation by the British Army of the Rhine, in the

(3)  
event of a major uprising. The transfer of all tactical troops from the Bremen Enclave on 4 September 1947 left the service troops with the additional duty of maintaining security. Troop training was therefore revised to include more basic training. Surprise practice alerts were inaugurated, in which the performance of the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation troops progressed satisfactorily. Weekly mass retreat formations were also inaugurated.

c. Changes in Functions. In July, Bremen Civil Port Authority, under military government supervision, assumed control of the handling of all cargo with the exception of household goods, baggage, privately owned automobiles, and mail. All piers were turned over to military government with the exception of two, one of which was retained for passengers and the other for cargo not handled by the civil authorities. The Water Division of Port Operations became the liaison agency between military government and all Army or Army chartered vessels, and retained control of all cargo-handling equipment and cargo gear, maintaining and issuing it as needed to military government agencies. The documentation of cargo also continued to be the responsibility of Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation.

## JUDGE ADVOCATE SECTION

### 3. Organization.

In addition to the usual functions of a staff judge advocate, the Judge Advocate gave advice on questions of law with respect to Civil Affairs and supervised action on claims against the government. At the beginning of the quarter under review, the Judge Advocate Section consisted of six officers, five enlisted men, twelve United States and Allied civilians, and three German civilians. By the end of the quarter, the staff had been reduced to four officers, four enlisted men, nine United States and Allied civilians, and three German civilians. One officer served as trial judge advocate of the two general courts martial operating during the quarter and as marine casualty investigating officer. Another served as member and recorder of a board of officers, while a third served as claims officer and as the law member of the general courts martial.

### 4. Operations.

a. Statistics. During the third quarter of 1947, the Judge Advocate Section supervised the trial of thirty-four cases by general courts martial involving fifty-three enlisted men and one United States civilian. Forty General Court Martial Orders were published, and 205 special court-martial cases and 346 summary court-martial cases were

reviewed. Disciplinary action, under Article of War 104, was taken concerning nine officers. Legal assistance and opinions on military affairs were furnished in 113 cases.

b. Types of Offenses. Thirteen of the persons tried by general court martial were charged with larceny and housebreaking and received sentences of confinement ranging from six months to five years; five were tried for desertion and received sentences of confinement ranging from one year to twenty years; nine were charged with escapes from confinement and received sentences of confinement ranging from six months to two years; four were charged with offering violence to a superior officer and received sentences of confinement ranging from six months to ten years; one was charged with forgery and black market activities and received a sentence of three years' confinement and \$1,500 dollar fine, which was later reduced by the reviewing authority to one and a half years' confinement and a fine of \$750 dollars. Eighteen others were charged with drunken driving, assault, manslaughter, and misappropriation of government property and received sentences ranging from a fine to two years' confinement.

## INSPECTOR GENERAL SECTION

### 5. Operations.

During the period 1 July-30 September 1947, thirty-one embarkations and thirty-three debarkations were inspected. The embarkations represented the movement of 3,417 dependent children, 1,291 war brides, and 17,752 United States military personnel, Department of the Army civilians, adult dependents, and Red Cross workers. Sixty-three complaints were received, and ten investigations were made. Twenty-six funds were inspected. Eleven Annual General Inspections were conducted, including reviews of plans, training, administration, and housekeeping activities, and reports were compiled.

### 6. Problems.

The lack of familiarity with accounting procedure on the part of fund custodians and auditing officers at times necessitated the making of complete audits by the Inspector General's Section, in order to make a proper inspection of the funds. A considerable amount of unnecessary work was caused by errors in routing complaints.

## PLANS AND CONTROL BRANCH

### 7. Functions and Responsibilities.

The function of this branch was to coordinate and develop plans affecting the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation and to insure that the orders and directives of the commanding general were carried out. It included a Statistics Section which was responsible for the allocation of personnel; maintenance of strength figures; preparation of maps, charts, and reports; and the maintenance of a recurring reports register. It included also a Public Information Office which was responsible for the preparation and control of all news releases and photographs, the reception and guidance of visiting reporters, the conduct of publicity campaigns planned or executed in the Bremen Enclave, and the preparation of quarterly reports of operations. The plan for the reduction of personnel in the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation was formulated by the Plans and Control Branch.

### 8. Inspections.

a. The Plans and Control Administrative Inspection Team consisted of an officer and three enlisted men, whose primary mission was to inspect all units and installations assigned or attached to the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. All of the forty-nine units were inspected at least once, and a large number were inspected three times during the third quarter of 1947, making a total of eighty-three

inspections. The teams also assisted in forty-one annual inspections of units and organizations, billeting, area headquarters, clubs, messes, supply points, and motor pools. The greatest deficiencies were found to be in administration. Installations receiving an unsatisfactory rating were reinspected after a suitable period to determine whether the required corrections had been made.

b. The Maintenance Inspection Team concentrated on the improvement of the condition of motor vehicles and the establishment of proper operational and maintenance procedures in motor pools, making thirty-one inspections of which twenty-five resulted in ratings of satisfactory or above. Periodic spot checks were carried out on ordnance, quartermaster, and signal property, and corrective action was taken in cases where the maintenance of the equipment was not up to standard. A system of inspections at road blocks, to supplement inspections of motor pools, was instituted to provide further control. These inspections, begun on 30 July 1947, were carried out once weekly thereafter. A total of 1,693 vehicles was inspected, and a steady decrease in the average number of deficiencies per vehicle from 2.4 to 1.1 was noted.

#### 9. Statistics Section.

The Statistics Section, in addition to its normal function of providing statistics for the information of the commanding general and for the control of operations, served as a central clearinghouse for strength figures. These figures were provided to all units in any



desired classification. A recurring reports register and a Table of Distribution of Personnel were published and distributed, the latter being continuously revised to indicate the approved allocation of personnel for all assigned units. A personnel analysis was also completed relating the job of every individual to the work load being carried by his activity.

10. Visitor's Bureau.

The Visitor's Bureau had the duty to plan and coordinate the visits of dignitaries. Originally organized to handle Gen. Omar N. Bradley's visit in September, it also received and guided the members of several Congressional Committees and a number of general officers passing through the port. A standard operating procedure was drafted to insure that all courtesies were extended and to serve as a guide in arranging inspections on short notice and with the minimum disruption of operations.

11. Public Information Office.

The efforts of the Public Information Office were concentrated on building up and maintaining publicity programs in both the European Command and the United States. It used both radio and press for the dissemination of publicity, and it provided information for the British and German press and radio. Motion pictures were used increasingly in covering news events, prominent among which was the arrival of General Bradley in Europe. Special semimonthly reports of suggested recruiting

material were sent to Headquarters, EUCOM. A half-hour broadcast on the subject of the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation was prepared in conjunction with AFN. The Historical Section of the Public Information Office edited and consolidated the operational reports of all units and sections to make up the report of operations for Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. Hotel rooms for correspondents were no longer provided by the Press Center in Bremen, but correspondents were housed instead at the Bremen Hotel. As a result of this change, the Press Center was able to consolidate its offices and to cede a part of the building it occupied to AFN, Bremen. Telephone and teletype facilities, together with the other services required by correspondents, except messing, were maintained by the Press Center.

#### OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ADMINISTRATION

##### 12. Functions.

The Chief of Administration supervised the administration of all troops assigned and attached to the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation and arranged for all troop movements and the assignment of units. He was also responsible for the security of the area and for the quartering of all attached, assigned, or U.S. Army supported personnel. It was his duty to supervise the discipline and training of all troops. Civilian internee enclosures under military jurisdiction within the Bremerhaven

Port of Embarkation area were under his command. He maintained liaison with the Director of OMG for Bremen. He coordinated the activities of the EUCOM Exchange System. The duty of checking nonappropriated funds was transferred from the Community Officer to the Chief of Administration during the quarter under review. The funds included those of all officers' and enlisted men's clubs in the Enclave, with the exception of Class A clubs, Class B mess funds, and headquarters and unit funds which had to be forwarded to the custodian of the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund. The Chief of Administration was also appointed as the member for Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation of the Board of Directors of the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund.

### 13. Organization.

The Office of the Chief of Administration was divided into five subsections--Adjutant General, Chaplain, Security, Community, and Special Services Sections, and the semiseparate section which handled surveys and final board proceedings prior to their reaching the commanding general for disposition. One lieutenant colonel was added to the staff on 30 September 1947 to perform the last mentioned functions. In streamlining the headquarters of the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, the Military Labor Office ceased to be a separate section and was placed under the supervision of the Adjutant General.

#### 14. Security Section.

a. Security Measures. A number of major changes occurred during the quarter which affected the security of the entire Bremen Enclave. The movement of the 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry Regiment, left as the only security troops the 382 Military Police Battalion, with a strength of 500 enlisted men, seven officers, and one warrant officer. The security of the Bremerhaven dock area was turned over to military government in the latter part of July, thus relieving the 382d Military Police Battalion of numerous commitments in the dock areas, and the 7750th Special Guard Company was formed to provide guards for the stockade and Grohn Barracks. (4) On 14 August 1947, a new security plan for the Enclave was drawn up and distributed. The large turnover of troops in the area, however, made necessary certain alterations, and another security plan was issued on 15 September 1947.

b. Provost Marshal. The Provost Marshal's Section maintained operational control of the 382d Military Police Battalion and supervised the activities of the 6th Criminal Investigation Detachment and the operation of the stockade. During the third quarter of 1947, the combining of the Intelligence and Administration Offices of the Provost Marshal's Section somewhat curtailed the activities of the section.

c. Serious Incidents. A total of 177 serious incidents occurred during the quarter--50 in July, 47 in August, and 80 in September. Assault cases and vehicle accidents were the most frequent

and investigations showed that the majority of incidents occurred while the offenders were under the influence of intoxicants obtained mainly from unknown German sources.

d. Safety Office. During the period 1 July through 30 September 1947, the Safety Office collected and analysed all statistics concerning military vehicle accidents and military and civilian injuries. The accident rate was higher than the average for the European Command, but decreased during the quarter. The injury rates for both military and civilian personnel, on the other hand, increased during the quarter. Considerable emphasis was placed on training drivers, and a driver's training school was set up in Grohn. Enlisted drivers were examined, and of 284, 164 passed the examination, 64 were sent to school for additional training, and the licenses of 56 were revoked.

e. Vehicle Registration. During the period 1 July to 30 September, 281 applications for vehicle registration were approved by the registrar. The documentation of vehicles being shipped to the United States or other occupied zones was also a responsibility of the registrar. Almost all vehicles entering the Zone, all shipped from the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, and all imported from other zones of Germany were registered.

f. Intelligence Office. The Intelligence Office supervised the operation of the 323d Military Intelligence Detachment, issued social passes and military entry permits, and coordinated all intelligence activities.

g. Training Office. The transfer of all tactical troops from the Bremen Enclave on 4 September 1947 necessitated the revision of the training program. Greater emphasis was placed on basic training, so that the troops would be ready to meet any emergency that might arise. A total of 673 persons attended various schools throughout the European Command during the quarter.

15. Adjutant General Section.

a. Operations Division. The distribution of publications was improved by the establishment of branch message centers at Marine Barracks, Bremerhaven, and Grohn and by relying upon the Signal Messenger Service Center for distribution in Bremen. A branch post office was also established in the Grohn area. A total of 890,000 copies of forms were distributed to units in the Enclave, and 742 mail bags of publications and other blank forms were received and dispatched.

b. Military Personnel Division. All enlisted men confined in the Grohn stockade were examined in order to identify those who were undesirable for continued service in the Army, and forty-eight were shipped to the United States for discharge under existing regulations. The number of enlisted men in confinement was reduced more than 50 per cent. The establishment of a system of centralized clearance of persons leaving the European Command increased efficiency and improved the accuracy of records. A conference of all Recruiting and Information

and Education Officers was held to consider means of increasing enlistments and of explaining the new Career Guidance Plan for enlisted men. A Recruiting Bulletin was published to provide a ready conference on all details concerning recruiting.

c. Civilian Personnel Division. The total number of civilian employees at the beginning of the third quarter of 1947 was 111 United States, 29 Allied, and 12,893 German. By 30 September 1947, the total had been reduced to 89 United States, 19 Allied, and 12,154 German. Strength control measures kept the number of civilian employees within the authorized allotment. A classification survey was made of all positions normally filled by United States and Allied civilians, and the analysis was later confirmed by an audit team from Headquarters, EUCOM. A new system for the preparation of pay rolls was put into effect, considerably shortening the lapse of time between the end of pay periods and the date on which the employees were paid. Civilian personnel officers from Headquarters, EUCOM, studied this system, following an inspection of the division by General Huebner.

16. Special Services Section.

a. Libraries. Nine libraries and eleven deposit collections were functioning in the Bremen Enclave during the third quarter of 1947. Due to the closing on 10 July 1947 of the South Bremen Barracks, the library there was closed on 6 August. On 14 August a library was installed in the Casino Club, Bremerhaven, to give additional service to

officers and their dependents. There were 22,719 books in the libraries, and in the library warehouse at Camp Grohn. Children's books, ordered from the United States, arrived during the quarter and were catalogued and made ready for circulation.

b. Class A Service Clubs. Four clubs and two lounges were operated by the Special Services Section during the third quarter of 1947. One club was closed during the period, while two were transferred from American Red Cross to Special Services supervision. A total of 192,265 visitors were entertained at the service clubs during the quarter.

c. Athletics. Athletic activities included a successful baseball season, and a tennis tournament held in July and August. A track meet was held at the beginning of August and a golf tournament in September, and the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation football league began its activities at the end of September.

d. Theaters and Entertainment. Five soldier shows, seventeen Allied shows, and three German shows were given during the quarter and drew a total attendance of 82,233. An aerial tightrope acrobatic show gave twelve performances in Bremerhaven during the last week in August, and drew an attendance of 15,200. Eight motion picture theaters operated during the quarter. A program for training soldiers to replace German projectionists was instituted. The 16-millimeter film exchange was moved from Bremen to Bremerhaven, as part of the consolidation of various sections of Special Services. This film exchange was responsible



for the inspection, repair, and procurement of parts for all 35-millimeter machines and for the inspection of all theaters.

e. Supply. Supplies were adequate, with few exceptions, and articles in short supply were requisitioned and were expected to be available in the near future. The receipt of quantities of furniture made possible the issue to dayrooms of additional and improved furnishings.

f. Miscellaneous. A special feature of Bremerhaven recreational facilities was the operation by Special Services of seven motor boats and five sail boats, the crews of which were paid from nonappropriated funds. These boats could be chartered for trips on the Weser River and the North Sea. An electronics shop in Bremerhaven installed equipment in Special Services installations and Class B clubs. It also installed a public address system in the Marine Barracks and maintained a portable public address system for use at official functions.

#### 17. Office of the Port Chaplain.

At the beginning of July 1947, the chaplain's staff consisted of four Protestant, one Jewish, and three Catholic chaplains. Services of all denominations were held in Bremen, while only Protestant and Catholic services were held in Bremerhaven and Grohn. Routine inspections by two representatives of the Office of the Chief Chaplain, EUCOM, were made of all the activities of the Port Chaplain during the quarter, and on 25 September 1947 the chaplains of the Enclave met with the Deputy Chief Chaplain, EUCOM, to discuss problems.

18. Community Office.

a. Consolidation and Personnel. The reduced staff of the Community Office proved adequate, due to the consolidation of clubs, messes, and billeting areas and the reduction of the number of troops and other personnel in the area. The problem offered by the threatened loss of enlisted men on duty with various subsections when their units moved from the Enclave was solved by their transfer to Headquarters Company, 17th Major Port, or to the 7302d Station Complement Unit.

b. Billeting Areas. The three billeting areas of Grohn, Breren, and Bremerhaven spread over approximately 1,200 square miles. Transportation difficulties were increased by the poor condition of the roads. The considerable decrease in the number of persons to be quartered permitted the release of much real estate during the quarter. Various problems concerning the release of real estate, reports on the population of dependents, and other reports called for by higher headquarters, were solved during the quarter by coordination among billeting areas.

c. Officers' Clubs. On 30 June 1947, all officers' clubs in the Enclave were consolidated. The BPE Officers' Club was closed on 1 July, leaving ten clubs functioning. The Casino Club became the main club and all other clubs were subdivisions of it. A board of governors and a council for each club were elected by 15 July. Officers clubs operated with one fund. The consolidation facilitated the preparation of financial statements and audits.

d. Enlisted Men's Clubs. On 1 July 1947, twenty-four enlisted men's clubs were closed, while eight were reopened on the same day--three in Bremen, one in Grohn, three in Bremerhaven, and one in Nordenham. Attendance dropped from approximately 15,000 to 6,665 persons weekly during the quarter. Tippin Inn in Bremen was closed on 17 July 1947, after the departure of certain Negro units to southern Germany. A board of governors for the BPE Enlisted Men's Club and a council for each club were elected by 15 July 1947. Like the Officer's Club, the Enlisted Men's Club, with all its branches, operated under one fund.

e. German Youth Activities. Efforts were made to introduce self-government in the German Youth organizations. Responsibility for initiating programs and activities was placed largely upon the youth organizations themselves and American supervision was reduced to a minimum. The program of orienting Americans participating in the Army Assistance Program continued, and produced good results. Wives of members of the occupation forces took considerable interest in the program and conducted numerous social and welfare activities with German girls. A survey indicated that only a small number of German youth organizations were reached by the youth center system. It was found that the only organizations which had been using Army facilities were the so-called "Army sponsored groups," and efforts were therefore made to eliminate Army sponsorship, and to treat all organizations on an equal basis, thus increasing the number of young persons coming into contact with the Army Assistance Program. Planning for Christmas parties for 100,000

German children was begun during the quarter. It was anticipated that over \$20,000 would be collected and spent in this project. A Youth Activities Fund was set up and received a grant of RM 18,000 for the third quarter of 1947, to be used to hire experienced and qualified Germans to manage youth centers and in the expansion of the program.

f. Troop Information and Education Program. Briefing conferences were set up to familiarize the officers and enlisted men serving as discussion leaders in the proper handling of the Troop Information and Education program. Only slight improvement was observed, but it was hoped that more improvement would be apparent as the conferences continued. Some officers and enlisted men attended the Troop Information and Education Staff School in Stuttgart. The Army Education Center at Bremerhaven had an enrollment of 108 and that at Bremen, 281. Literacy training during the period resulted in seventy-three illiterates being classified as literates.

g. Post Newspaper. The Port Reporter continued as the unit publication with a circulation of 4,500. Its format was changed from a four-page paper to an eight-page tabloid type. Efforts to obtain an enlisted sports writer did not meet with success, but close cooperation with the Public Information Office resulted in the maintenance of the excellent quality and quantity of local news items used.

h. Dependents' Schools. Dependents' schools reopened in September. Additional teachers were recruited locally, but a German teacher had still to be obtained. A school board was set up, and a

kindergarten class was established in both the Bremen and Bremerhaven schools.

#### OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PORT OPERATIONS

##### 19. Movement of Offices.

On 27 September the offices of the Port Operations Section were moved from the North German Lloyd Building in the docks area to the Navy Warehouse on Columbus Quay. This provided a larger number of separate offices.

##### 20. Passenger Operations.

In August, in order to expedite the turn-around of passenger vessels, the Chief of Transportation, Washington, issued orders that all U.S. Army transports and hospital vessels would not remain in port for more than three days after their arrival. This order was complied with. The Troop Movements Section handled thirty-one debarkations during the quarter, the bulk of the 6,523 persons debarked being composed of soldiers and dependents. The number of replacements arriving in the European Command fell off sharply during the quarter. There were only 3,026 new arrivals---almost 6,000 less than during the previous quarter. There were 2,870 dependent arrivals, an increase of 230 over the previous quarter. All departed for their stations not later than the day following

arrival. Fifty-four embarkations were conducted during the quarter involving a total 30,323 persons. The number of homeward bound troops, like the number of incoming troops, fell sharply during this quarter. Only 12,082 were embarked for the United States--over 10,000 less than during the second quarter of 1947. Returning dependents, U.S. and alien, totaled 5,036, as compared with 4,143 during the preceding quarter. The total number of persons embarked during the third quarter of 1947 was 5,869 less than during the preceding quarter.

#### 21. Cargo Operations.

A total of 171 vessels, 95 of which were ocean-going, were handled during the quarter. The average daily discharge per ship was 695 tons, while the average turn-around time for four days for ocean going vessels, and one-sixth of a day for coasters. A total of 553,921 tons of cargo was discharged during the quarter, including 79,323 tons of general stores; 271,734 tons of petroleum, oil, and lubricants; and 132,610 tons of grain destined for Austrian relief. This was an increase of 146,533 tons over the previous quarter. The total tonnage loaded during the quarter was 79,264, as compared with 54,862 tons the previous quarter. Freight sent to destinations within the Bremen Enclave and to the remainder of the U.S. Zones by rail, barge, and truck, totaled 279,297 tons for the quarter--86,226 tons more than in the previous quarter. A total of 1,457 tons of household goods were loaded for shipment to the United States during the quarter, and 611 tons were shipped to destinations

in Germany and Austria.

22. Marine Maintenance and Repair.

Minor repairs were performed on nineteen Army transports and cargo vessels during the quarter. Two large ammunition boxes were manufactured and installed in one vessel, and pad-eyes were installed on six ships.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF SERVICES

SURGEON SECTION

23. Functions.

In addition to the usual functions of a post surgeon, the surgeon was responsible for the evacuation of patients by water to the United States, the inspection of incoming and outgoing U.S. Army transports, and the supervision of embarkation and disembarkation of dependent women and children. He maintained liaison with the Office of Military Government for Bremen, and the German public health authorities in the ports of the Bremen Enclave. He furnished technical advice and assistance to the Chief of Port Operations on the handling of medical supplies.

#### 24. Medical Units.

Five medical units were assigned to the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation on 30 September 1947. The 319th Station Hospital was a holding and treatment hospital situated in Bremerhaven. The 9th Medical General Dispensary was located in Bremen Barracks. Inspection of animal products used as foods was performed by the 167th Veterinary Food Inspection Detachment, which was stationed in Bremerhaven. The 253d Medical Detachment provided dispensary service for all troops, dependents, and United States merchant seamen in Bremerhaven. The Surgeon was authorized a new allotment of ten officers and seventy enlisted men on 1 September 1947, which amounted to a reduction of one officer. (5)

#### 25. Hospitalization.

When the 2d Hospitalization Unit, 62d Field Hospital, at Lesum was closed on 20 July 1947, the 9th General Medical Dispensary was the only medical installation in the southern part of the Enclave which had (6) bed facilities for patients. Hospitalization for the Bremerhaven area was provided by the 319th Station Hospital in Bremerhaven, which was (7) enlarged from a 500-bed to a 600-bed capacity on 5 July 1947. On 18 September, the Military Police Detachment of the hospital was administratively (8) incorporated into the hospital.

#### 26. Evacuation.

The USAT Stafford called three times at Bremerhaven during the quarter and transported to the United States a total of 892 patients,



20 United States military passengers, 46 dependent wives, and 42 children. Due to the reduction of patient spaces on the Stafford to 261, on 15 August 1947, 14 patients in Classes III and IV (ambulatory medical and surgical cases) were evacuated to the United States aboard the USAT Huddleston. On 21 August 1947, the War Department increased the number of spaces for patients by authorizing the use for patients in Classes III and IV of suitable space in vessels used mainly for the transportation of dependents. This proved to be impractical, due to the previous allocation of space on these ships during October. On 27 September 1947, the Department of the Army authorized the use of hospital spaces on all Army transports not needed to provide reserve hospital space for the passengers for patients in Classes III and IV who were accompanied by dependents.<sup>(9)</sup> It was not desired to separate families from the sick member for reasons of morale and because of the necessity of arranging for hospitalization on arrival in the United States.

#### 27. Dispensary Service.

Seven dispensaries were operating at the end of the third quarter of 1947. These included the Bremerhaven Community Dispensary, the 253d Medical Detachment, and the 9th General Medical Dispensary in Bremen. The Dependents Staging Area in Bremerhaven and the Main Staging Area were also served by dispensaries, while the 319th Station Hospital provided outpatient consultation for the dispensaries in the Enclave. Medical Aid Stations were maintained at the Marine Barracks,

Bremerhaven, and at Nordenham Ordnance Depot. Veterinary dispensary service was provided in the Pet Staging Area.

28. Ambulance Service.

Ambulances were allotted daily to the various medical units and installations. Ambulances for the transporting of patients from trains to the 319th Station Hospital and from the hospital to shipside was furnished by the consolidated motor pool in Bremerhaven.

29. Health of the Command.

The admission rates for all diseases and injuries were not unduly high. The admissions for common respiratory disease showed a decrease of ninety-nine cases from the previous quarter. No cases of diphtheria and only two cases of mumps were reported during the quarter. Sporadic infectious hepatitis occurred, but the admission rates were never excessive. Five deaths of military personnel occurred during the period. The venereal disease rates per thousand per annum for assigned and attached units and for the casual personnel of the 7749th Staging Area, are shown in the following table:

Rates per 1000 per annum

	White			Colored			Total		
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Jul	Aug	Sep	Jul	Aug	Sep
Asgd & Atchd Units	184.2	249.4	237.3	265.3	310.5	361.1	190.1	251.2	238.2
7749th Stag- ing Area	254.9	702.9	1236.3	3487.8	7466.6	3213.4	495.6	1266.6	1639.9

A series of weekly conferences on venereal disease and its control was initiated by the Commanding General, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, on 8 September 1947. The meetings were attended by representatives of the German civic, police, and public health services of Bremen and Bremerhaven, by military government public health and social welfare officials, the Commanding General, Provost Marshal, military police representatives, and the Surgeon. Action was achieved by impressing upon the civil authorities the immensity of the venereal disease problem and the need for control measures. In a further effort in the campaign against venereal disease, the moral and spiritual approaches to the problem were brought to the attention of all officers by the commanding general at a special meeting. The commanding general directed that the contraction of venereal disease, intemperance, and habits and traits of character prejudicial to good order and discipline were to be considered in recommending individuals for promotion, in making efficiency reports on officers, and in the separation from the service of incompetent enlisted men.

### 30. Health of the Civil Population.

The health of the civil population of the Bremen Enclave was satisfactory during the third quarter of 1947, and there were no epidemics of communicable disease. The incidence of tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, and hunger edema increased, but there was a decrease in the number of cases of diphtheria reported. One small concentration

camp and one immigration camp were in operation at Bremen during the quarter, in which no undue incidence of disease was reported. Housing and sanitary measures were found to be satisfactory, although the food allowance did not much exceed 1,500 calories daily. German hospitals in the Bremen Enclave were well-equipped and well-staffed. They were, however, somewhat overcrowded, owing to the destruction of 35 percent of the hospitals in the area. The release of the Lesum hospital plant by the Army made additional bed capacity available to the civil population.

31. Dependents Staging Area.

A total of 1,846 United States adult dependents, 1,821 dependent children, and 529 infants were given medical examinations preparatory to return to the United States at the Dependents Staging Area Dispensary, Bremerhaven. One medical officer and five nurses from the 319th Station Hospital were engaged in this work. It was found that an excessive number of immunizations were being given at this dispensary, contrary to current directives. (10) Of the 3,350 immunizations given during the quarter, approximately one-third were smallpox vaccinations, due in all probability to a shortage of smallpox vaccine at other stations. There was a decrease in the number of immunizations required to be given to infants prior to embarkation. Persons arriving at the staging area without proper smallpox vaccination were vaccinated by the ship's surgeon two days prior to arrival at New York to avoid severe reactions during the ocean voyage.

### 32. Nutrition.

The nutritional state of military personnel was good, but among the German population of the Enclave an average of fifty cases of edema were reported weekly.

### 33. Preventive Medicine.

The incidence of venereal disease continued to be the greatest problem of preventive medicine. Sanitation and sanitary discipline in military areas were satisfactory, and the status of immunization was good, although it was necessary to give a large number of inoculations and vaccinations in the main staging area. All suspected water sources were chlorinated at using points.

### 34. Veterinary Activities.

a. Inspections during the third quarter of 1947 revealed that 605,265 tons of foods arrived on thirty ships. Of these, 92,550 pounds were condemned as unfit for consumption, including 79,705 pounds of quartermaster Class I supplies and 12,845 pounds of commissary supplies. During this period, 93,180 pounds of supplies which had deteriorated due to breakage and mechanical breakdown of cold storage plants were turned over to military government authorities for salvage. Unusually heavy losses occurred during the quarter because of the mechanical breakdown of the Army cold storage plant. It was possible to transfer all stores needing refrigeration to a German cold storage plant, but no immediate

solution was reached in the problem of old stocks, which could not be reduced by normal issue within the Bremen Enclave for several months.

b. During the period 1 July to 30 September 1947, 391 pets were accepted and 42 rejected at the Pet Staging Area. Forty were treated for illness and seven died. Forty-nine dogs and one cat were received from the United States, and 348 dogs were shipped to the United States. The pet kennels were in excellent condition and equipped with steam heat and adequate kitchens, although difficulties were still being experienced in obtaining proper material for construction.

#### 25. Medical Supply.

A total of 38 tons of medical supplies were received at the port for shipment to medical depots in the European Command, while 176 tons were shipped to the United States. The medical supply point for the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation did not experience any great difficulty in obtaining medical supplies and equipment for the hospital and dispensaries in the Enclave. Requisitions were, however, being received from commercial vessels for medical supplies not considered as emergencies, and with no provisions for reimbursement to the government. Commercial agencies were therefore instructed to obtain authority for receiving the supplies from Headquarters, EUCOM, according to existing regulations. (11)  
Medical supplies were issued to the International Refugee Organization, (12)  
for which reimbursement was made to the government.

## ENGINEER SECTION

### 36. Organization and Administration.

The basic carrier unit for personnel in the Engineer Section, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, at the beginning of the period under review, was the 552d Engineer Composite Group, composed of the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, the 662d Engineer Service Company, the 525th and 527th Dump Truck Companies, and the 97th Engineer Depot Company. This last unit, which was attached for administration only, operated the Bremen Engineer Subdepot, under the operational control of the Supply Division, Office of the Chief Engineer, Headquarters, EUCOM. On 1 September 1947, the 536th Engineer Service Battalion was activated to take the place of the first four units mentioned above.

### 37. Personnel.

At the end of the third quarter of 1947, the personnel of the Engineer Section, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, consisted of 29 officers and 129 enlisted men. All personnel, with the exception of the Port Engineer, Executive Officer, Fire Officer, Supply Officer, and Real Estate Officer who were assigned to the 17th Major Port, were assigned to the 536th Engineer Service Battalion. The section employed twenty-three United States and Allied civilians. Three officers and seventy-four enlisted men were assigned to the 97th Engineer Depot Company,

making a total Engineer troop strength in the Enclave of 32 officers and 203 enlisted men. The 536th Engineer Service Battalion was activated on 1 September 1947, absorbing the personnel of Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, the 552d Engineer Composite Group, and the 62d Engineer Service Company. In September, boards were appointed for the purpose of determining the primary military occupational specialty of all the enlisted men of the Engineer Section. By the end of the quarter, the board meetings were in progress.

38. Operations.

a. Planning and Design Section. During the period under review the Planning and Design Section was placed under the supervision of the Bremerhaven Area Engineer. This section was charged with the responsibility for the destruction or demilitarization of all German defensive works in the Enclave. Prior to 1 July 1947, a resurvey of all bunkers, as (13) required by Headquarters, EUCOM, showed that, of the 951 installations to be destroyed, 618 remained to be disposed of. During the quarter under review, 21 fortifications were destroyed by demolition, 28 were passed to the British as being outside the United States area of responsibility, and 194 were reclassified and dropped from the rolls. During the early part of the quarter, another resurvey was undertaken and was about half completed by the end of the period. A major portion of the demolition program was devoted to the destruction of runways and other facilities at Nordholz Air Base. The destruction of the oil bunkers was held up indefinitely by a military government salvage program.



b. Increased Allocation of German Workers. Preparatory to taking over the supervision of all activities operated by German employees paid from engineer funds, the Engineer Section began negotiations with the Military Labor Office to increase the allocation of German personnel, which at the beginning of July was 1,556, and to decrease the number of Corps of Engineer members assigned to other units. On 8 August 1947, 3,719 German workers were allotted to the Engineer Section, although by the end of the quarter, only 3,345 German workers were employed.

c. Maintenance and Construction. Maintenance sections in the Office of the Area Engineer were adapted to the use of Work Order Form 527, involving procedures similar to those used in the United States. The construction program occasioned by the establishment of Headquarters, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, was continued throughout the quarter and progressed satisfactorily.

39. Supply Division.

The organization of the Supply Division was not materially changed during the quarter. Activities were concentrated on the establishment of an efficient system of supply in the three subposts. Three area supply points were established during June at Bremerhaven, Bremen, and Grohn. The Engineer Supply Point supplied only these three supply points and certain specifically exempted organizations. The accumulation of a 60-day level of supply in each coal yard continued during the quarter under review and was expected to be

completed by 31 October 1947. The salvage program for engineer materials was continued at Nordholz Air Base and completed at Lesum Hospital. A total of 2,500 long tons of engineer supplies were removed from these two installations, including many items which were needed for use in construction projects in progress. Responsibility for refrigeration maintenance was transferred to the Supply Division during this quarter. The most important activity of the two refrigeration maintenance teams was the restoration of the cooling system in the dock area cold storage plant, which was the receiving station for all perishable foods shipped to the European Command from the United States. From the beginning of July, shipments of engineer supplies from the port of Bremerhaven were controlled and their loading supervised by the Supply Division. All shipments of supplies from depots in the European Command were received by the Supply Division and loaded according to arrangements made with the Water Division.

#### 40. Real Estate.

a. Requisitioned Property. The Real Estate Section was reorganized during the third quarter of 1947 to consist of the Office of the Real Estate Officer located in Bremerhaven, and three field offices in Bremerhaven, Bremen, and Grohn. By 1 July 1947, Operation CLEAN SLATE, the rerequisitioning of all property in the Enclave, was completed. A total of 1,395 pieces of property were surveyed. This revealed that numerous properties, formerly under requisition, had not been officially

vacated. These were officially released in July. No new properties were requisitioned, and 220 were released during the quarter. In addition, four major kaserne installations no longer used by the U.S. forces--Lesum Hospital, Camp Brake, South Bremen Barracks, and about 70 percent of Lehe Barracks--were released to the Property Control Office of OMG for Bremen.

b. Accounts. A number of outstanding rent and utility bills were settled, and the accounts brought up to date. The first of the claims for losses or damage to property due to occupancy by the U.S. forces were considered and sixteen claims in the amount of RM 1,542,402 were paid. A reciprocal arrangement existed with the British, providing that logistical support from German sources be furnished by the British to United States installations in the portion of the Enclave which was within British territory and outside Land Bremen. Negotiations were opened with British authorities at Hanover and, at the close of the quarter, a procedure was established for the payment of bills for rents, utilities, and services of German workers by the British Military Government Office.

#### 41. Fire Section.

An additional fire station was installed in Bremerhaven and the fire station at South Bremen Barracks was moved to the vicinity of the Bremen Bakery, when the barracks were vacated. Fire protection was provided by ten mobile fire-fighting teams, headed by enlisted men and manned by Germans. Close liaison was established with German fire teams

and with the Navy fire team in Bremerhaven. An inspection team of eight German fire-inspectors, headed by a Department of the Army civilian, was organized during the quarter for the inspection of all Army and Army-supported installations in the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, in an attempt to eliminate fire hazards and to educate all in fire-prevention methods.

## FISCAL SECTION

### 42. Reorganization.

As a result of an inspection by representatives of the Budget and Fiscal Director, Office of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, the Fiscal Office was reorganized on 25 August 1947. The purchasing and contracting functions of the office were removed from the Fiscal Officer and placed under the direct supervision of the Director of Services. The Fiscal Section became a special staff section, responsible directly to the commanding general, and ceased to be under the Chief of Services. The staff of the Fiscal Section was increased by the addition of two German accountants and a German typist, and the offices were moved from the Headquarters Building to Marine Barracks.

### 43. Operations.

a. A total of 354 reports of survey were reviewed and action was taken on them, and 282 new reports were received for review during the quarter.

b. A conference was conducted with OMG for Bremen, relative to the settlement of outstanding claims resulting from irregular procurement in the Bremen Enclave. It was agreed that a campaign of publicity would assist in the resettlement of outstanding claims, and at the same time orient vendors as to the correct procurement procedure and enable the Fiscal Section to investigate the claims while there remained a possibility that the offending persons were still in the European Command.

c. Budgets were submitted during September for both appropriated and indigenous fund requirements for the second quarter of fiscal year 1948. Information received from the Budget and Fiscal Director indicated that in most instances adequate funds would be received. Estimates of the amounts that might be spent in the hiring of civilian employees during fiscal year 1948 were received from the Budget and Fiscal Director, and the Fiscal Section made a survey to determine their adequacy. In instances of inadequacy, additional justification had to be provided to Headquarters, EUCOM, with the request for the increase of the estimate.

d. The main function of the Purchasing and Contracting Office was to deal with requests from the various chiefs of services represented within Headquarters, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, for services and supplies not available through normal military supply channels. During the quarter, procurement to the value of approximately RM 12,000,000 was approved. In addition, Receiving Reports, Purchase Orders, and Vouchers in the value of \$5,000 were handled.

## SIGNAL SECTION

### 44. Administration and Personnel.

- a. The signal operating unit was redesignated the 63d Signal Service Company and was moved from Bremen to Bremerhaven.<sup>(14)</sup> The division of the Bremen Enclave into the three signal areas of Bremerhaven, Bremen, and Grohn necessitated the retention of detachments of enlisted men in each area.
- b. No changes occurred in the Table of Distribution of the Signal Service during the period under review. The Chief Signal Officer, EUCOM, intended, however, to place responsibility for maintaining the radio and teletype station at Bremen on the Signal Office, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, which would necessitate an increase in the operating staff. The existing Table of Distribution allocated 2 officers and 10 enlisted men to the Signal Section, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, and 8 officers and 94 enlisted men to the 63d Signal Service Company. It was proposed to make an increase of 3 officers and 80 enlisted men, all of whom were to be assigned to the 63d Signal Service Company, bringing its authorized strength to 11 officers and 174 enlisted men.
- c. A total of 199 Germans were allocated to the Signal Service to assist in handling communications facilities. These were allotted to the three Area Signal Officers giving Bremerhaven 154, Bremen 30, and Grohn 15. The actual strength on 30 September was 175. The Fiscal

Officer received an allocation of RM 1,388,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 1948 for purposes including payment of Germans employed in the Signal Depot, and payment to the Deutsche Post for telecommunication billings for service with the command and to other parts of Germany.

d. With the movement of the Signal Section from Bremen to Bremerhaven, clearances were requested on additional personnel to improve the cryptographic service of the headquarters. No instances of violation of security or of incidents involving enemy or ex-enemy personnel occurred.

45. Supply and Logistics.

a. With the establishment of the General Supply Point at 146 Kaiser Strasse, Bremerhaven, the Supply Section moved to that address from the Marine School Barracks. Besides operating the supply point, the Supply Section directed the local procurement of signal supplies and furnished technical advice and assistance to the Chief of Port Operations on the handling of signal supplies. No changes occurred in supply procedures during the quarter.

b. Formal property accountability was established, and a check of current stock record accounts showed a total of 778 stock record cards, 500 accounting for serviceable and 278 for unserviceable property. Unserviceable and excess, but serviceable, signal property, turned in by units, was crated and shipped to the Mannheim Signal Depot.

46. Communications.

a. During the third quarter of 1947, the operation of many communications facilities in the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation were transferred to the German Reichspost. The Bremen switch was officially turned over to the Deutschepost on 1 August 1947 for operation, but to continue as a military switch. Four soldiers were left on duty as chief operators in an advisory capacity. The Deutschepost also took over from Western Union the operation of commercial telegraph services in Bremerhaven on 23 July 1947, and in Bremen on 25 July 1947. The operation of the Overseas Telephone Service was taken over on 15 August 1947. Policies governing payment for telecommunications service rendered by the Deutschepost to the U.S. Army were distributed. <sup>(15)</sup> A 30 percent reduction in the number of Class A telephones was ordered, and no more were installed without the specific approval of the Chief Signal Officer, EUCOM. Bills for international telecommunications services using the facilities of the Deutschepost were to be submitted showing separately the charge for the portion of the circuit lying within Germany and that for the portion beyond the borders of Germany. One million reichsmarks were credited quarterly to the Deutschepost for services rendered.

b. Tests were made on the Bremerhaven-Frankfurt circuit, to determine the reasons for the low quality of voice transmission on these circuits, and it was found that engineering studies, made when the circuits were set up, had underestimated the transmission loss between Bremen and



and Bremerhaven. Circuits were considerably improved as a result of these tests, and it was therefore planned to repeat the test periodically.

c. On 7 July 1947, service by the Theater Messenger Service and air messenger service at Bremen were discontinued as the night train from Frankfurt to Bremerhaven served well enough for communications from Headquarters, EUCOM. A revised schedule of motor runs was inaugurated on 8 July 1947 to distribute communications within the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation.

d. The Cryptographic Section and the Emergency Radio Station were moved from Bremen to Bremerhaven.

#### QUARTERMASTER SECTION

##### 47. Functions.

The Quartermaster, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, functioned as both Port Quartermaster and Post Quartermaster. He was responsible for the coordination and disposition of all cargo passing through the port, and also for the logistical support of all personnel attached or assigned to the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. The latter function involved responsibility for the receipt, storage, and issue of all quartermaster supplies and subsistence for the Enclave, and the supply of subsistence to Berlin. All cleaning facilities, the bakery, the coffee roasting plant, three commissaries, two Class I supply points,

a shoe repair shop, a typewriter repair shop, and four gasoline service stations were operated by the Quartermaster, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation.

#### 48. Administrative Changes.

During the period under review, the Lemwerder Disposal Center was placed under the operational control of the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, EUCOM; the Vegesack Class I installation was closed and its stocks transferred to the Giessen Quartermaster Depot; and the 558th Quartermaster Group motor pool was closed and the remaining vehicles were transferred to the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation consolidated motor pool. Direct responsibility and accountability for the Farge gasoline storage depot and the Bremerhaven Cold Stores were transferred from the Bremen Quartermaster Distribution Point to the Port Quartermaster, thus concluding the activities of the Bremen Quartermaster Distribution Point. The headquarters of the 558th Quartermaster Group was transferred from Camp Grohn to Bremerhaven on 18 September 1947. The group of warehouses which formerly comprised EUCOM Exchange System Supply Point No. 95 was assigned to the Quartermaster in August for use as the Quartermaster General Supplies Warehouse. The furniture warehouse in Bremerhaven and the Classes II and IV warehouse at Camp Grohn were moved to this new installation. On 1 October 1947, the 515th Quartermaster Bakery Company was severed from the 558th Quartermaster Group and assigned to the 7802d Station Complement Unit.

#### 49. Supply Division.

The Supply Division was reformed on 15 July 1947. Two Class I supply points were operated, one in Bremerhaven and one in Bremen. The Class III Section received, stored, and issued approximately 425,000 gallons of gasoline monthly during the quarter. It operated one bulk plant and four gasoline filling stations, but it was planned to close one of the filling stations. The Farge storage depot, Nordenham, and the Columbus Quay storage plants, which had a combined storage capacity of 103,000,000 gallons of gasoline, were taken over by the Stock Records Division. A total of 250,000 5-gallon gasoline cans were banded and prepared for shipment to the United States by the Farge Depot, and another 110,000 were painted preparatory to shipment. The Classes II and IV Sections received, stored, and issued approximately 3000 tons of supplies, including household furnishings. The Property Records Section handled approximately 15,000 memorandum receipt accounts, and had 20,000 lined items on stock record cards. All property records and memorandum receipt accounts from Camp Grohn, Bremen, and Bremerhaven billeting areas were transferred to the Records Section. The Cold Stores Plant, located in Bremerhaven, stored all perishables for the Bremen Enclave as well as some perishable goods for other parts of the European Command. The Supply Division was charged with the issue of all classes of supplies to the International Refugee Organization, to the staging area, and to Minden, and of all perishable supplies to Berlin Military Post.

50. Dock Operations.

During August 1947, the Dock Operations Office assumed liaison duties between the port and the depots concerning quartermaster cargo to be moved to the United States. The office supervised the unloading and dispatching of the quartermaster cargo of 134 ships, including Army transports, Victory ships, and reefers. The total Quartermaster tonnage was 53,015 tons. Altogether 53,015 tons were discharged and 54,297 tons were dispatched, while 1,056 tons of supplies remained in the port on 30 September.

ORDNANCE SECTION

51. Personnel.

Four additional officers, and seven enlisted men were allotted to the headquarters for assignment to the Ordnance Section during the period under review.

52. Operations.

a. The inspection of ordnance material in the hands of troops in the Bremen Enclave continued during the quarter, under the direction of the inspection team of the Plans and Control Section. Excess and unauthorized parts turned in by units were shipped to the appropriate depots. The removal and destruction of all ammunition in the two dumps in Burger Park and Speckenbuttelt was completed during July, and a large

amount of ammunition in the Farge gasoline storage depot was also disposed of. The Weser Ordnance Processing Point was closed on 1 August 1947. Four saluting guns were received from the United States during the latter part of August and were first used on the occasion of the arrival of Gen. Omar N. Bradley in the European Command. At the end of September 1947, four M8 armored cars, complete with 50-caliber machine guns, were received and issued to the 382d Military Police Battalion.

b. Ordnance Maintenance Shops were operated at both Bremen and Bremerhaven for the repair of motor vehicles. Limited shop space and warehousing facilities and shortages of both military and civilian skilled labor were the principal problems encountered. Reorganization of the Bremen Maintenance Shop was completed early in July 1947, in accordance with the organizational plan of the Chief of Ordnance, EUCOM, and a shop director and supervisor were placed in charge of German mechanics. During September, a policy was established by the Ordnance Officer by which vehicles requiring excessive amounts of labor, and for which spare parts were not available, were to be turned in to the ordnance shop and a replacement issued.

### 53. Dock Operations.

During the period under review, 367 privately owned vehicles were shipped to the United States and 785 were received. The cars on hand on 1 July numbered 123, and owners claimed 709 cars during the

quarter. The Port Ordnance Officer was assigned the duty of receiving 273 omnibuses from the United States, which were arriving at the rate of about thirty a month. Preventive maintenance was performed on these omnibuses before they were released by the Chief of Ordnance, EUCOM. During the third quarter of 1947, 6,263 tons of ordnance supplies were received from the United States. These supplies included 1,200 tons of tires, 1000 tons of paint enamel, 296 Army sedans, and 48 omnibuses. It was possible in many instances to ship supplies entering the port directly to the using units rather than to the depots, thus saving shipping cost and labor, lessening the burden on the railroads, and expediting the delivery of critical items. The Quartermaster also supervised all shipments of excess material to the United States. A total of 32,148 tons of excess supplies were returned to the United States during the quarter, of which 27,788 tons were vehicles.

#### CHEMICAL SECTION

##### 54. Organization and Personnel.

By reason of the termination of the toxic gas scuttling program, eight enlisted men were declared surplus and the Chemical Section retained only one officer, two enlisted men, and one Wac. In August, the Chemical Section moved from the Marine Barracks to the Staging Area, where the Port Chemical Officer was detailed for duty with troops in addition to

his other duties.

55. Toxic Gas Disposal.

The toxic gas scuttling program, which consisted of the sinking of approximately 13,500 tons of captured enemy toxic gases in the North Sea, began on 9 May 1947 and was completed on 19 July 1947. No casualties resulted from the program and no great difficulties were encountered. An inventory was made of Chemical Corps supplies at the Nordenham subport on 24 July 1947, to determine the amount of equipment rendered surplus by the completion of the program, and the movement of Chemical Corps supplies and equipment from Nordenham to Bremerhaven was completed by 14 August 1947.

56. Supply.

The Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation Chemical Supply Warehouse was ready for operation on 14 August 1947. It was located in the basement of the Headquarters Building and was charged with the duty of receiving and issuing Chemical Corps supplies for the Bremen Enclave. Sufficient gas masks and protective clothing were stored for emergencies, and it was planned to inspect the serviceability and quantity of such equipment in the hands of troops. No excess equipment was on hand other than unserviceable items, for which requests for disposition were to be submitted to the Chief, Chemical Corps, EUCOM. By the end of the quarter, a stock record account had been set up, and the warehouse was operating normally.

## OTHER AGENCIES

### 57. Air Section.

a. The 43d Air Supply Squadron, which operated the Air In-transit Depot, was returned to the Erding Air Depot on 15 August 1947. Six men were transferred from the 43d Air Supply Squadron to Headquarters Squadron, USAFE, to form the Port Air Material Office and to supervise the shipment of Air Force cargo through the port. Air Force personnel being returned to the United States were carried on the morning report of the 7741st AAF Embarkee Processing Group, which was located in the staging area.

b. During the third quarter of 1947, several experimental bombs were dropped by B-29's on the submarine pens near Farge. Several V-2 bombs were inspected in the German Marine Experimental Station north of Nordholz, and some were returned to the United States for study. The regular daily flight from Bremen to Frankfurt was canceled in September, but special missions were flown as required. The runway of the airfield in Nordholz was destroyed by explosive charges and the base was turned over to OMG for Bremen, which salvaged usable material from the buildings. The landing field of Blexen Airfield was plowed and used for farming.

### 58. Motor Transportation Section.

Motor pools were consolidated to the point that there was one  
(16)  
in Grohn, two in Bremen, and two in Bremerhaven. The Grohn Motor



Pool, consisting of 162 vehicles, transported 86,038 persons and 43,745 tons of freight. The total distance traveled was 346,363 miles. The Bremen Consolidated Motor Pool was a passenger motor pool, consisting of 139 vehicles, used mainly by OMG for Bremen. It transported 12,230 persons and the total distance traveled was 485,530 miles. The Bremerhaven Cargo Motor Pool, consisting of 158 vehicles, transported 67,013 persons and 285,508 tons of freight. The total distance traveled was 407,675 miles. An omnibus service using twenty omnibuses transported 112,387 persons. The total distance traveled was 327,931 miles.

59. 7749th Staging Area.

The operating personnel of the 7749th Staging Area was derived from replacement battalions and companies. The staging area received, prepared for embarkation, and delivered to shipside all classes of military and civilian personnel. All persons were handled by means of a port call system, being ordered to arrive approximately seventy-two hours prior to embarkation, although unforeseen circumstances occasionally necessitated a longer stay at the staging area. A total of 17,282 persons were shipped to the United States during the quarter--5,835 in July, 7,145 in August, and 5,302 in September. Arrivals totaled 3,384--1,158 in July, 1,191 in August, and 1,035 in September. A total of 338 dogs were shipped to the United States during the quarter. Shipments from the 7730th Emigrant Station during the quarter totaled 10,907 repatriates, emigrants, and displaced persons. Billeting space was reduced, mainly

due to the loss by fire of one large hangar building. The normal capacity of 3,006 could be increased to 4,958 in case of emergency. The Dependents' Hotel was able to care for a maximum of 823 persons. All persons accompanied by their dependents were housed in the Dependents' Hotel in Bremerhaven. Construction in the staging area progressed during the quarter, although lack of adequate electrical and plumbing materials left several buildings deficient in these services.

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# FOOTNOTES

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## FOOTNOTES

N. B. Unless otherwise indicated, this chapter is based upon Hq, BPE, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.

1. See Chart I, representing the organization of Headquarters, BPE, on 15 Jul 47, reproduced without change from Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.

2. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 30 Sep 47, file AG 371.2 GTOT, subj: "Security Directive, US Occupied Zones, Germany and Austria."

3. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 1, par 6.

4. GO 31, BPE, 1 Aug 47, subj: "Organization of the 7750th Special Guard Company."

5. T/D 303-1229, EUCOM, 1 Sep 47.

6. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 28 May 47, file MCH 400-OP, Office of the Chief Surgeon.

7. GO 28, BPE, 15 Jul 47, sec II.

8. Cable SC-19996, EUCOM, to BPE, 18 Sep 47.

9. Cable WCL-45118 TC WTS-MO-771, 21 Aug 47, C Trans to BPE.

10. Cir 53, EUCOM, 14 Jul 47; SOP 77, EUCOM, 30 Jul 47.

11. Cir 165, USFET, 8 Nov 46.

12. Cable WX-96440, 18 Apr 47, subj: "Agreement re IRO Supply Pipeline; "Agreement between IRO and Commander in Chief, EUCOM," 9 Jul 47.

13. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 11 Apr 47, file AG 388.3 GDS-AGO, subj: "Survey and Disposal of Fortifications, Defenses, Works and Former German Armed Force Zone of the Interior Type of Installations in Germany."

14. Movement Order No 7-1, BPE, 3 Jul 47.

15. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive No 1, 15 Aug 47, sec X.

16. Cir 19, BPE, 10 Jun 47.

Chapter XXXVI

AMERICAN GRAVES REGISTRATION COMMAND, EUROPEAN AREA

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **CANCELLED**

AUTHORITY

*Commander-in-Chief  
European Command  
(Per Ltr 25 Apr 51)*

## Chapter XXXVI

### AMERICAN GRAVES REGISTRATION COMMAND, EUROPEAN AREA

#### 1. Organization.

a. On 1 July, Headquarters, American Graves Registration Command, European Area (AGRC-EA), comprised a command section, six<sup>(1)</sup> staff divisions, ten staff sections, and a visitor's bureau. The location of Headquarters, AGRC-EA, continued to be the Hotel Astoria, Paris. The Headquarters of the First Field Command was located at Karlsruhe, Germany; that of the First Zone was located at Liege, Belgium; that of the Second Zone was located at Carentan, France; and that of the Third Zone was located at Nancy, France. The Central Identification Point was at Fontainebleau, France, with a subpoint at Neuville-en-Condroz, Belgium, and a mobile team at St. Avoild, France. The main AGRC depots were located at Ile St. Germain and Fontainebleau,<sup>(2)</sup> both in France.

b. On 12 July, Col. Carl W. Raguse was appointed Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff, AGRC-EA, in place of Col. Alfred B. Denniston.<sup>(3)</sup>

c. There were few major changes in the headquarters organization during the quarter. The Plans and Operations, Personnel, and Registration Divisions remained intact. The Transportation Division was discontinued and the Supply Division was redesignated the Supply and Transportation Division. The Cemetery Plant Division was reorganized to comprise a Chief and Deputy Chief, an executive office with control and administrative functions, and three major subdivisions-- Cemeterial Design Branch, Construction Branch, and Real Estate Branch. The 7701st EUCCOM Residual Liquidation Detachment was inactivated. Lt. Col. W.F. Partin, Chief of the Ordnance Section, returned to the United States during this period. He was succeeded by Lt. Col. George F. Bashaw, who was designated Chief of the Ordnance Section and Ordnance Officer of AGRC-EA.<sup>(4)</sup>

d. Minor changes occurred in the composition of units making up the First Field Command during this period. Six Field Operating Sections were organized in the First Zone for exhumation operations at Henri-Chapelle Cemetery. In the Second Zone, two casketing points and three Field Operating Sections were organized during this period. Casketing Point "A" was set up in September in Cherbourg for the remains that were to be returned to the United States. Casketing Point "B" was established at the same time at St. Laurent Cemetery, Normandy, for the remains to be permanently interred overseas. In July, the Third Zone Headquarters included an Administrative Division, an Operations Division, a Supply Division, a Transportation Division, and a

Headquarters Commandant. The Headquarters also contained a Zone Inspector, a Surgeon, a Chaplain, a French Liaison Officer, and a Safety Officer. The Central Identification Point, at that time, comprised an Administrative Section, a Records Section, a Chemical Laboratory, a Photographic Laboratory, and a Supply Section. The company organization at the AGRC St. Germain Depot changed little during the year. The 560th Quartermaster Group was the administering group and had sixteen units under its command. At the AGRC Fontainebleau Depot, an Ordnance Division was set up in early August, and the Ordnance Field Maintenance Shop was reorganized so that repairs might be made on an assembly line basis. In July, forty-eight search teams and sixteen recovery teams were operating in France, Belgium, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia. Later in the period operations were extended to Poland and Norway with fifty-six search teams and twenty-one recovery teams operating.

## 2. Current Operations.

a. The Return Program. Increasing emphasis was placed, during this quarter, upon preparations for the return of remains to the United States. The target date for the first shipment from Antwerp was set at 4 October 1947. Comprehensive studies were made of port facilities, especially those of Great Britain, in order to insure the most efficient operation of the Return of the Remains of World War II Dead Program.

b. Cemetery Closings. In order to carry out the Return Program, it was necessary to close each United States military cemetery prior to



the beginning of exhumation operations. Appropriate "benediction" ceremonies were arranged for the closing of each cemetery. One of the important purposes served by these ceremonies was to give the Allied nationals an opportunity for pay final honors to the American War dead who would be returned to the homeland. To avoid any possible misunderstanding by Allied nationals, the purpose of the Return Program was fully outlined to the various Allied news media by the Public Information Division, EUCOM, and the Public Information Section, AGRC-EA. (5) The first cemeteries to be closed were Henri-Chapelle Cemetery in Belgium and St. Laurent Cemetery in Normandy, France. Return operations were formally launched with a Benediction Ceremony at Henri-Chapelle Cemetery on 27 July 1947. The ceremony was attended by numerous dignitaries of the two nations including the Chief of Staff, EUCOM; the Belgian Premier; and a representative of the Prince Regent of Belgium.

c. Operations in Belgium. A Port Unit was established in Antwerp to unload caskets and technical supplies received from the United States and to ship remains transported by barge from Henri-Chapelle Cemetery via Liege. In August, the Central Identification Point found it necessary to form a provisional Field Operating Section to prepare and casket remains in order to meet the target date of 4 October for the first shipment of 5,600 remains. The formation of this Field Operating Section required the use of men currently performing other functions and therefore somewhat hindered the handling of cases of

isolated burial and of unknown persons buried in United States military cemeteries. A conference was held at the U.S. Embassy in Brussels on 9 September to discuss plans for the proposed ceremony at Antwerp on 4 October, inaugurating the Return Program. The USAT Joseph V. Connally arrived in Antwerp on 19 September to carry the first ship-<sup>(6)</sup>ment of remains to the United States.

d. Operations in the Netherlands. The Netherlands Government informed Headquarters, AGRC-EA, during this quarter, that the transfer of Allied remains from Margraten Cemetery would commence in October.

e. Operations in France. Return operations commenced in France with the closing of St. Laurent Cemetery on 15 September, following a Benediction Ceremony, with the Deputy Commander in Chief as principal speaker, the day before. Remains destined for return were transported by truck from St. Laurent to the casketing point at Cherbourg.

### 3. Permanent Cemeteries.

Concurrently with the initiation of the Return Program, the Cemetery Plant Division of AGRC-EA was assigned the mission of preparing working drawings for the approved permanent cemeteries and of preparing lay-outs for permanent reburials fitted to the cemetery designs furnished by the architects of the American Battle Monuments Commission. This was in conformity with Public Law 368, 5 August 1947, which placed responsibility for cemetery design with the American Battle Monuments

Commission and responsibility for reburial activities with the Quartermaster General. The ten cemeteries designated by the Secretary of War as permanent World War II sites in Europe were: St. Laurent, St. James, St. Avold, Epinal, and Draguignan in France; Cambridge in England; Henri-Chapelle and Neuville in Belgium; Magraten in the Netherlands; and Hamm in Luxemburg. The possibility of adding Blosville, Ste. Mere Eglise No. 2, or Limey, in France, to the list of permanent cemeteries was considered. The Quartermaster General granted the Commanding General, AGRC-EA, authority to deal with the governments of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, and Great Britain, through the U.S. Embassies, for the purpose of acquiring such land as might be required for these permanent cemetery sites.

#### 4. Administration of Personnel.

a. On 1 July 1947, AGRC-EA was operating with 1,373 military personnel, 2,757 civilians in clerical and technical positions, and 1,084 laborers hired locally in the country in which operations were in progress. By 1 October 1947, it was operating with 1,534 military personnel, 3,035 clerical and technical civilians, and 1,693 resident laborers.<sup>(7)</sup>

b. Since, during this period, military replacements arrived regularly and according to schedule, the command's major personnel problem was a shortage of technically trained civilians. The institution of the Return Program necessitated the recruiting of additional

civilian employees locally. There was an especially urgent need for technicians in casketing and exhuming operations. This problem had not been completely solved at the end of the quarter, although some technicians were expected from the United States.

c. During this period, the United States and Allied civilian employees of Headquarters, AGRC-EA, instituted an Employee Council which served as a means of group expression. It was planned to set up an Advisory Committee to be appointed by the Commanding General to consider the recommendations of the Employee Council before submission to the Commanding General.

#### 5. Training.

On 13 August, General Peckham, Commanding General, AGRC-EA, received a letter from General Huebner outlining the policy on training. In his reply of 19 September, General Peckham referred to the wide dispersal of his units throughout western Europe and reiterated his mission to search for isolated remains; to identify, prepare, and evacuate remains; to maintain cemeteries; and to carry out the Return Program. He requested that the training program of AGRC be limited, except for extraordinary training such as range firing, to a four-hour period on Saturdays and four one-hour periods on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. General Huebner replied on 29 August, accepting General Peckham's proposals for training as a necessary adaptation required for a nontactical and highly specialized group. (8)

6. Morale and Welfare.

a. Early in August, a meeting of the special service officers was held at Headquarters, AGRC-EA. Among the subjects discussed were the setting up of a theater circuit and of a traveling library.

b. During this period, the Hospital of the U.S. Army (Provisional) was opened in Paris. This hospital was contained in one floor and one of the wings of the American Hospital at Neuilly-sur-Seine. It had a bed capacity of thirty and an out-patient department. Upon the opening of this hospital, the 241st Medical Dispensary at Ile St. Germain was closed.

7. Military Justice.

At the end of July, AGRC-EA was authorized by EUCOM to assume general court-martial jurisdiction over all persons subject to military law and all units located in Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxemburg. In addition, to this, AGRC-EA was to have jurisdiction over all individuals subject to military law whose units were no longer in the European Command, but whose trials were to be held in one of the above mentioned countries. Subordinate units of AGRC-EA located within Germany or Austria were to continue to be attached to the local commands for general court-martial purposes. AGRC-EA was not, however, to exercise general court-martial jurisdiction over units of the Air Force located within the five Allied nations mentioned above without specific authorization from EUCOM.

(9)

## 8. Supply, Transportation, and Communications.

a. Upon the closing of Western Base Section, AGRC-EA took over the petroleum, oil, and lubricants contract that the U.S. Army had with the French Government. Because of the responsibilities involved in handling petroleum products, a special POL and Solid Fuels Section was organized as an integral part of the Supply Branch of Headquarters, AGRC-EA.

b. After 1 September 1947, civilian agencies working with AGRC-EA were no longer authorized to make long distance telephone calls over military wires. After that date, the international system was to be used by such agencies.

c. The most serious supply and transportation problems were related to the shipment of remains in the Return Program. Remains for shipment to the United States on 4 October were transported from Liege to Antwerp by barges, carrying from 300 to 1000 remains each. Remains disinterred at St. Laurent Cemetery in Normandy for shipment to the United States were transported to the casketing point at Cherbourg by motor convoy. Special railway cars allocated for transport of remains from Vienna and Berlin to the Central Identification Point Morgue at Neuville-en-Condroz, Belgium, moved without difficulty.

## 9. International Aspects of Operations of AGRC-EA.

a. During the quarter, AGRC-EA, made a survey of additional port facilities in the United Kingdom. This survey had become necessary since the British Government was unwilling to make the Tilbury docks in

London continuously available to AGRC-EA. Port facilities were secured at Cardiff, Wales, and an agreement was made with the Great Western Railways authorizing the storage of caskets and casketed remains at Cardiff and allocating transportation facilities from sidings in the vicinity of Cambridge and Brookwood United States military cemeteries. to Cardiff.

b. The First Field Command with Headquarters at Karlsruhe, Germany, was constantly in contact with German officials and nationals who might be sources of information in the solving of grave registration cases. The teams working under the First Field Command were instructed to work closely with military government officials in their dealings with the German population. Cooperation between AGRC-EA representatives operating in the U.S. Zone of Germany and their counterparts in the British Zone of Germany proved fruitful. British graves registration units inaugurated a publicity campaign in their Zone which assisted in solving some American isolated burial cases in addition to their own. Representatives of AGRC-EA working with British units in the British Zone of Germany received valuable information from their British associates in the search for the remains of United States soldiers killed in World War II. Each nation had grave registration units operating in the other's Zone.

c. Arrangements were made with the French National Railways, the SNCF, to have remains transported at a special rate of sixty francs per 100 kilometers per remains. Special arrangements were also made

with the SNCF for transportation of remains from Epinal Cemetery, France, to the casketing point at Antwerp, Belgium. Relations with the French continued to be generally good. One particularly noteworthy example of cooperation between the two nationalities occurred in a recovery mission near Mt. Blanc in August. Members of the 99th Battalion, French Alpine Infantry, cooperated wholeheartedly with AGRC-EA in an extremely hazardous mission.

d. Operations in the Soviet Zones of Austria and Germany continued to be sporadic because of operational restrictions imposed by Soviet authorities and their failure to issue necessary clearances. Intermittent agreements were reached with Soviet representatives, but no long-term working agreement seemed possible. During this quarter, Soviet authorities permitted, on the average, two investigating teams and two disinterring teams to operate in the Soviet Zone of Germany. It was still necessary that every operation be accompanied by a Soviet liaison officer. During the period the remains of 104 Americans were recovered from the Soviet Zone of Germany.

e. During this period, however, members of the Polish Detachment of AGRC-EA were finally cleared for entrance into Warsaw. The Detachment arrived in Warsaw on 14 August and commenced operations the following day. Since the Polish Government had authorized the entry of only four persons, the Detachment consisted of one officer, one Department of the Army civilian, and two enlisted men. The Detachment worked in cooperation with the Polish Ministry of Reconstruction, which supplied



a liaison officer to accompany the Detachment in the field. By the end of September, arrangements had not been completed for the first shipment of remains from Poland.

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# FOOTNOTES

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# FOOTNOTES

1. See organization chart, dated August 1947, in AGRC, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
2. Hq, AGRC, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
3. GO 30, AGRC, 12 Jul 47.
4. Hq, AGRC, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
5. Memo for the C of S, Hq, EUCOM, 14 Jul 47, subj: "Public Information Aspects of the Return of Remains Program," from C of PI.
6. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 27, 16 Sep 47, par 21.
7. Hq, AGRC, Report of Graves Registration and Disposition of Remains (report QMG-7), 1 Jul 47; Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
8. Ltrs, Hq, AGRC, 19 Aug 47, Peckham to Huebner; Hq, EUCOM, 29 Aug 47, Huebner to Peckham.
9. Cable SX-2091, EUCOM sgd Huebner to AGRC; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 24 Sep 47, subj: "General Court-Martial Jurisdiction in Occupied Areas," to CG, AGRC, sgd M.G. White, Maj Gen, GSC, DC of S.

Chapter XXXVII

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND .

CLASSIFIED BY **CANCELLED**  
AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief*  
*European Command.*  
*(Per Ltr of 25 Apr 51)*

Chapter XXXVII  
HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

ORGANIZATION AND GENERAL PROBLEMS

1. Inauguration of General Staff.

Beginning on 1 July 1947, Headquarters Command, EUCOM, was authorized to have a general staff and four General Staff Corps positions were assigned to it from the bulk allotment of the European Command. These positions were filled by the Chief of Staff and the heads of three general staff sections, namely, G-1, G-5; G-2, G-3; and G-4.<sup>(1)</sup> This authorization was in recognition of the fact that Headquarters Command was a major command, as well as the unit administering Frankfurt Military Post. The Commanding General of Headquarters Command was, at the same time, Headquarters Commandant and Post Commander. The organization

of Headquarters Command after the establishment of the general staff was as depicted in the chart to be found at the end of this chapter. Command and staff assignments in Headquarters Command are listed in table I and the authorized strength of the sections of its headquarters is shown in table II, also to be found at the end of this chapter.

## 2. Frankfurt Military Post.

a. Although located geographically within the Second Military District, Frankfurt Military Post did not form a part of it. Frankfurt Military Post was exempted from the military district in recognition of its special status as the location of the principal headquarters of the field and service forces. The predecessor of Frankfurt Military Post, known as Frankfurt Military Community, had included the city of Frankfurt and its immediate suburban areas where troops were stationed and dependents of the occupation forces lived—Offenbach, Heddernheim, and Höchst. The Frankfurt Military Community was roughly the same area that had been known originally as the SHAEF Enclave, or the SHAEF Restricted Area, when General Eisenhower first established his headquarters in Frankfurt. The area including Frankfurt and its environs was later called the USFET Restricted Area.

b. When Frankfurt Military Post was first set up on 15 March 1947, the old military community was enlarged to include, especially, Bad Nauheim. The post then included Landkreise Usingen, Friedberg, (2) Obertaunus, and Maintaunus, and Stadtkreise Frankfurt and Offenbach. On 4 April 1947, Hanau Military Post, the same in area as Landkreis Hanau,

was incorporated into Frankfurt.<sup>(3)</sup> In May three subposts, Bad Nauheim, Hanau, and Höchst, were set up within the extensive Frankfurt Military Post.<sup>(4)</sup> In July the portion of the territory of Fulda Military Post comprised in Landkreise Budingen, Gelnhausen, and Schluchtern was incorporated into Frankfurt.<sup>(5)</sup> The Frankfurt Military Post then comprised eight Landkreise and two Stadtkreise. Its area was approximately seventy miles long, from east to west, and thirty miles wide, from north to south, and was estimated at 450 square miles. The area was distributed among the subposts, as follows:

Bad Nauheim Subpost: Landkreise Usingen, Budingen, and  
Friedberg north of Nidda River

Hanau Subpost: Landkreise Hanau, Gelnhausen, and  
Schluchtern

Höchst Subpost: Landkreise Maintaunus and Obertaunus  
and Stadtkreis Frankfurt west of the  
autobahn

In September another subpost, Hanau Signal Depot Subpost, was established. The area of Hanau Subpost was accordingly redefined to exclude the Hanau Signal Depot.<sup>(7)</sup>

c. Early in March 1947, acting upon direction of General Clay that a community council be set up on each military post, the S-1 Section of Headquarters Command set up such a council to meet with the post commander at least once a month to discuss problems relating to family and post life.<sup>(8)</sup> The Community Council was originally composed of the following:

The S-1 Officer, as President  
The President of the Women's Club  
The President of the Parent-Teacher Association  
The President of the Zebra Club  
The Chairman of the Civilian Council  
The President, Community Planning Board, as Secretary

Soon after, with the dissolution of the Community Planning Board, the S-2, S-3 Officer was named secretary of the Frankfurt Post Council, and the President of the Press Club was named as an additional member. (10)

In July the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, G-3, was no longer a member, and the Editor of the Occupation Chronicle, the weekly post newspaper, was named as additional member. (11)

### 3. Security Mission of the Post Commander.

The Commanding General, Headquarters Command, EUCOM, had the same security mission as all other post commanders in the occupied area. This was stated as follows: "Post commanders will provide for the security of all U.S. and Allied personnel and the internal and local security of all U.S. and Allied governmental installations (except air) within their post area." (12) He was also responsible, like all other post commanders for the security of displaced persons assembly centers. (13) Unlike other post commanders, he had the special mission of providing for the security of Headquarters, EUCOM. (14) In this connection, it is interesting to observe that, by the third quarter of 1947, Frankfurt was the only city in the occupied area which still contained a fenced compound. It was retained as a special security measure for the protection of the principal military headquarters. In providing for the security of Headquarters, EUCOM, the Commanding General, Headquarters Command, employed



as the guard the 18th Infantry Regiment, less its first battalion, anti-tank company, and one cannon company. In addition to all his other security functions, the Commanding General, Headquarters Command, in his capacity as the head of a major command of the European Command, was directed to maintain the portion of the 18th Infantry under his command as a mobile reserve, capable of taking the field in support of the U.S. Constabulary. (15)

#### 4. Settlement of the Bipartite and Bizonal Agencies.

a. The decision that the Bipartite Control Council and all the Bizonal agencies of the economically unified U.S. and British Zones were to be concentrated in and near Frankfurt was communicated to the staff of Headquarters Command in May 1947. At that time it was thought that it would be necessary to provide housing for as many as 15,000 German officials and employees of the Bizonal agencies and their families. (16)

For Headquarters Command, the major task during the third quarter of 1947 was the preparation of office space, housing, and other facilities and the provision of services for the Bipartite and Bizonal agencies. The effect of the advent of these agencies on Frankfurt Military Post was far-reaching, and the ultimate effect was by no means apparent during the quarter under review. The major share of the work involved in settling these agencies fell upon the Post Engineer, but there was probably not a section of the post headquarters that was not affected in one way or another. The Budget and Fiscal Officer observed that the planning for the reception of these agencies at Frankfurt was apparently complete,

except for one thing--no arrangements had been made for local funding or fixing financial responsibilities. Arrangements for local funding were particularly important in the payment of the German employees of the combined zones. In the circumstances, the Budget and Fiscal Officer made arrangements with the Deputy Budget and Fiscal Director, Headquarters, EUCOM, and with the Bipartite Control Office for an interim funding policy. He also drafted recommendations for a policy, approval of which was still pending on 30 September 1947. The Post Quartermaster reported that fitting the combined zonal agencies into the already overcrowded Frankfurt area during the third quarter of 1947 caused a serious shortage of warehouse space, and that no solution was in sight except outside storage.

b. The establishment of the Bipartite and Bizonal agencies in Frankfurt imposed great responsibilities upon the military forces. Headquarters Command, EUCOM, provided quarters for all United States and British officials of the Bipartite agencies and EUCOM assisted the oberbürgermeister of Frankfurt in the provision of office space and of living quarters for the German officials and employees of the Bizonal agencies. The program for the reconstruction and repair of buildings and homes necessitated frequent conferences with military government representatives relating to the allocation of construction materials, manpower, and (17) rations. While the provision of office space and housing for Germans was charged by OMGUS to the oberbürgermeister of Frankfurt, it was necessary for the Army to contribute heavily to the project. The Army provided the engineer in charge of the project and about 50 percent of the

supplies. The Army released labor by deferring its own construction projects. Further, the Army provided about 90 percent of the motor transport and engineering equipment. (18)

c. The allotment of living quarters to Bipartite officials and employees began in July when fifteen families were assigned quarters and ten premises were assigned as bachelor quarters. (19) In August, it was estimated that about 600,000 square feet of office space would be required and that it would be necessary to provide quarters for 933 United States and British employees, of whom 257 would have dependents. It was also estimated that the Germans to be quartered would number 4,520 of whom 2,010 would have dependents. Hotels with a total of 325 rooms were to be provided as transient quarters. (20) By the end of August 172 families had been settled in homes on Frankfurt Military Post. By 15 August 550 Germans had been housed. (21) By the end of September 258 families and 302 single persons were quartered on Frankfurt Military Post. Housing had been provided for approximately 1000 Germans, although no family-type quarters had yet been made available for Germans. The number of Germans connected with the Bizonal agencies already settled in the city of Frankfurt was estimated at about one-third of the total that would eventually have to be housed. (22) By the end of September also, sixteen office buildings with a total floor space of 652,000 square feet were assigned and ready for occupancy. One other office building with a floor space of 31,000 square feet was to be ready by 15 October. By the end of September, seven of the nine

Bipartite and Bizonal agencies to be established in the Frankfurt area  
(23)  
were already settled.

#### 5. Safety Program.

One of the problems that received much attention in Headquarters Command during the third quarter of 1947 was the campaign to reduce the number of traffic accidents. In June Headquarters Command held about the median position among the major commands of the European Command with reference to the traffic accident rate. Determined efforts were made to impress upon drivers the necessity for careful driving.  
(24)

One aspect of this campaign was the issuance of a series of safety bulletins.  
(25) When statistics were available for the period 1 August-30 September 1947, Frankfurt Military Post still held precisely the median position among the military posts with reference to the motor vehicle accident rate.  
(26)

#### 6. Control of Venereal Disease.

The venereal disease record of Headquarters Command was bad during the first half of 1947. The rate of incidence was far above that of the Army as a whole, and exceeded the average of the European Command. Moreover, the rate had increased during that period. The beginning of the period under review was marked by the receipt of a letter from General Huebner, calling attention to the special seriousness of the problem in Headquarters Command and demanding improvement. The Commanding General of Headquarters Command directed his staff to consider that

the contraction of venereal disease one or more times was sufficient grounds for beginning action to dismiss the offender from the service. (27)

The period under review saw considerable improvement. When the October rate became available, the commanding general was able to comment that there had been a steady decline in the venereal disease rate and that Headquarters Command had exceeded the average for the European Command (28) during only one of the preceding four months.

#### 7. Other Problems.

Some of the other major problems of Headquarters Command are indicated in table III, to be found at the end of this chapter, in which Headquarters Command or Frankfurt Military Post is compared with other major commands or military posts with reference to certain (29) criteria. One continuing problem was offered by the occurrence of serious incidents, especially assaults upon Germans. The number of serious incidents occurring within Frankfurt Military Post was comparatively high, but the incidence was low in terms of the large military population. The third quarter of 1947 was marked by continued attention to other problems and sustained campaigns to improve the showing of Frankfurt Military Post. Among these problems were: the appearance and discipline of the troops, the maintenance of motor vehicles and other equipment, and defects in record-keeping, especially in maintaining the records of the individual soldier. Headquarters Command also pressed the campaign to rid the Army of its undesirables.

## 8. Strength and Population.

The strength of Headquarters Command during the period under  
(30)  
review was:

	30 Jun	31 Jul	31 Aug	30 Sep
Officers and warrant officers	860	684	678	684
Enlisted men and women	8,135	7,836	7,865	7,818
United States civilian employees	388	360	373	375
Allied and neutral civilian employees	89	95	95	100
Displaced persons and enemy and ex-enemy civilian employees	20,769	21,284	21,321	19,969
Totals	30,241	30,259	30,332	28,946

In addition to its own personnel, Headquarters Command was responsible for the security and logistical support of the non-German staff of Headquarters, EUCOM; the Bipartite Control Office; and numerous other governmental and semiofficial agencies. The population of Frankfurt Military Post was therefore much larger than the figures stated above.

(31)

The following figures are available for 30 September 1947:

Officers and warrant officers . . . . .	2,587
Enlisted men and women . . . . .	16,208
United States civilian employees . . . . .	1,741
Allied and neutral civilian employees . . . . .	1,006
Dependents (15 Oct 47) . . . . .	3,915

Total population of Frankfurt Military Post . . . 25,457

In addition, displaced persons and enemy and ex-enemy civilians in the number of 32,322 were employed by the U.S. Army and other governmental agencies within Frankfurt Military Post on 30 September 1947.

(32)

Headquarters Command was responsible for the administration and payment of all of these, and for providing midshift meals, tools, equipment, and

supplies as necessary. The dependents living on Frankfurt Military Post  
(33)  
constituted 1,866 families on 5 July 1947, divided as follows:

<u>Families of</u>	<u>Number</u>
Officers . . . . .	1,080
Enlisted men . . . . .	428
Civilian employees . . . . .	358
Total families . . . . .	<u>1,866</u>

Families were living in Frankfurt, Höchst, Offenbach, Bad Homburg, Bad  
Nauheim, Oberursel, Kronberg, Hanau, and Griesheim.

#### THE OCCUPATION MISSIONS OF THE STAFF SECTIONS

##### 9. G-1, G-5 Section.

a. In view of its new status as a general staff section, the  
G-1, G-5 Section assumed on 1 July 1947 supervision over certain  
administrative services which had been operating previously as special  
staff sections directly under the Headquarters Commandant and his  
deputy. The special staff sections that now came under the supervision  
of the G-1, G-5 Section were:

- Adjutant General
- Post Exchange
- Visitors' Bureau
- Finance Office
- Staff Judge Advocate
- Special Services
- Chaplain
- Civilian Personnel
- Provost Marshal

b. As a G-1 Section, the G-1, G-5 Section of Headquarters Command formulated general policy on a number of matters arising directly from the occupation. Probably the most outstanding and time-consuming administrative matter falling upon the G-1 Section of a military post in occupied Germany was the management of the thousands of Germans and displaced persons employed as servants, in custodial capacities, as clerical helpers, as common labor, and in dozens of other jobs in support of the occupation forces. A survey showed that, on about 1 July 1947, about 21,000 Germans and displaced persons were employed on the Frankfurt Military Post. (34) At about the same time, orders were issued to drop 400 from the pay rolls and, throughout the quarter under review, the drive was continued to reduce the number of local residents employed. A special effort was made to reduce the number of Germans employed as servants, particularly by clubs. Inspections revealed that some units had an excessive number of Germans working for them as domestic servants and custodians. For instance, one unit of 110 men had 40 Germans working for it. (35) By the stage of the occupation reached in the period under review, much had been done to stabilize the resident work force, but the forces still had to cope with a rapid turn-over and were still trying to adjust their manpower needs to those of the German economy and to the general policy of the United States of aiding in the economic recovery of Germany. During the period under review, the military posts took over the administration of the resident work force of OMGUS, but not of the exempted air stations, where German employees remained under the administration of USAFE. (36)



c. The G-1, G-5 Section had much more extensive responsibilities than its counterpart on an Army post in the United States as respects the recreation and leisure-time activities of the occupation forces. This was due, broadly, to the fact that the civilian environment did not offer opportunities for recreational and cultural activities comparable to those available in a stable civil economy. In fact, many of the recreational possibilities offered in Germany were decidedly undesirable from the point of view of the Army command, and many places of entertainment within the Frankfurt Military Post were declared "Off Limits."<sup>(37)</sup> Consequently, the Army was obliged to do much more than it would do under ordinary circumstances in providing recreational, athletic, cultural, and morale-building activities. All of this fell under the general supervision of the G-1, G-5 Section. One aspect requiring special attention was the multiplicity of clubs. From an early stage of the occupation, the authorities of the occupation forces exerted pressure to reduce the number of clubs throughout the occupied area, and to bring those that were allowed to continue to operate under control as to the management of their funds, the sale and consumption of intoxicating beverages, and the maintenance of order and decorum. These problems persisted on the Frankfurt Military Post during the period under review. Officers of the G-1, G-5 Section gave many of their leisure hours to patrolling and inspecting clubs. Drastic action was necessary to correct abuses in some clubs.

d. The G-5 element of the G-1, G-5 Section was created on 6 February 1947 when Headquarters Command inherited from the Third U.S. Army, then about to be dissolved, responsibility for all the displaced persons assembly centers within the area then comprised in Frankfurt and Wiesbaden Military Communities. This responsibility included the housing, nourishment, clothing, and medical care of some 7000 displaced persons in eight assembly centers and one hospital. The administrative work in these centers was actually performed by UNRRA. The functions of the S-5 Section, as it was then called, were to provide the means of transportation for persons and supplies, to promote repatriation, and to inspect the assembly centers and to correct irregularities. With the incorporation of Hanau Military Post into Frankfurt, Headquarters Command was responsible for about 13,000 displaced persons. At the beginning of the period under review, UNRRA was replaced as the administrative agency by the Preparatory Commission, International Refugee Organization (PCIRO). During the transition period when UNRRA was preparing to resign its responsibilities, a larger number of displaced persons than had previously been the case were trained to perform administrative duties in the camps. Displaced persons employed in administrative work in their own camps, as well as those employed in custodial and domestic work such as in the handling of supplies and in the operation of messes, were classed as employed and their wages were a charge upon the German budget. As part of the program to provide housing space in and near Frankfurt for the employees of the Bizonal agencies, two displaced persons

assembly centers were combined into one and reestablished at Butzbach. The principal administrative staff was concentrated at the Butzbach center, which became the headquarters for all emigration moves. During the third quarter of 1947, displaced persons numbering 2,461 were repatriated or resettled from Frankfurt Military Post. During the same period, the G-5 element took the leadership in a number of activities designed to improve the welfare and comfort of the displaced persons. The summer wood-cutting program extended through September. A trade school in Offenbach, training displaced persons in plumbing, carpentry, electricity, and other trades, was supervised. A "Clean-Up Week" was promoted in the camps in the second half of July, and a firefighting and fire-prevention campaign was inaugurated on 15 August. In July a Childrens' Health Center was established at the Bad Nauheim camp, and eighty-five Jewish children were fed and trained in a program designed to improve their general health. On 30 September, the displaced persons within Frankfurt Military Post numbered 21,711 and were housed in seven centers and two hospitals.

10. Adjutant General Section.

a. With the inauguration of the general staff of Headquarters Command, the Adjutant Section was redesignated the Adjutant General Section. At the same time a new branch, called the Miscellaneous Branch was set up to handle the issuance of post exchange ration cards and Military Entry Permits and to deal with matters relating to dependents of members of the occupation forces. One unusual duty that fell upon

the Adjutant General Section in the period under review was the giving of orientation lectures to all officers of the post to explain the new form for efficiency reports, Form 67-1. Lectures were given in Frankfurt (38) on 27 July and 5, 7, and 12 August.

b. The major function of the Adjutant General Section arising directly from the occupation was the handling of applications of members of the occupation forces to marry Germans. In the first few months following the authorization of so-called "fräulein marriages" in December 1946, the Adjutant of Headquarters Command handled an average of about twenty applications monthly.

11. Provost Marshal Section.

a. On 31 March 1947, the Provost Marshal Section ceased to be staffed by persons authorized in the bulk allotment of Headquarters Command. The staff, as it then stood, was transferred to the 709th Military Police Service Battalion. The Commanding Officer, 18th Infantry Regiment, was named Provost Marshal in addition to his other duties.

b. The activities of the Provost Marshal Section may be taken as a good example of the additional duties that fall upon the U.S. Army by reason of the military occupation of Germany. In addition to all the usual duties of the Provost Marshal of an Army post in the United States, the Provost Marshal of a military post in Germany had a multitude of duties and responsibilities arising from the presence of many civilian employees of the Army, the families of members of the occupation forces,

the Germans, and the displaced persons, and arising also from the tensions existing among certain elements of the population, especially the deep-seated distrust of the displaced persons for the Germans and the remaining traces of American hatred for the Germans. In addition to these tensions, there were during the period under review manifestations of friction between Negro and white soldiers and special problems of maintaining law and order among Negro troops, especially in their places of recreation.

c. One of the functions of the Provost Marshal arising entirely from his participation in the occupation was the registration of privately owned automobiles. This function required the maintenance of a registry office, staffed mainly by Germans. It entailed also the giving of examinations for drivers' licenses when the applicants were civilian employees of the Army or dependents of members of the occupation forces.

d. The issuance of social passes was another matter related to the occupation. These were special identification cards authorizing the holder to enter designated places of entertainment operated by the Army, when accompanying as a guest a member of the occupation forces. A social pass was issued to a German girl after inquiry was made into her moral character. During the six months from 1 April to 30 September 1947, the social passes issued on the Frankfurt Military Post numbered 900.

e. The statistics of arrest by military police under the supervision of the Provost Marshal of Headquarters Command reveal some of the problems arising from the mingling of the occupation forces with

the German population. In 1947 the military police arrested Germans in the following numbers and for the offenses shown:

	<u>2d qtr</u>	<u>3d qtr</u>
Larceny	213	
Robbery		2
Assault and battery	3	25
Illegal entry into U.S. billets	53	18
Illegal entry into compound	40	25
Illegal possession of U.S. property	336	262
Illegal entry into U.S. Zone	478	103
No identification		109
Drunk		7
Disorderly		17
Drunk and disorderly		7
Unauthorized weapon		15
Venereal disease check		284
Off limits		46
Illegal billets		22
Security violations		7
Miscellaneous	<u>1,271</u>	<u>320</u>
TOTALS	2,394	1,643

When it is considered that the number of non-Germans arrested in these two quarters were, respectively, 2,007 and 2,285, it is clear that a large portion of the law-enforcement activities of the military police was directed toward the German population. It is also important to observe that the military police had no general function of maintaining law and order in the civil population, as that duty belonged to the German police. The vast majority of the arrests of Germans by military police occurred when the German violators came into contact, in one way or another, with the occupation forces. Consideration of the causes of arrests tells much of the nature of the contacts between the German population and the occupation forces.

f. The presence in Europe, if not in the U.S. Zone and on the Frankfurt Military Post, of undesirable ex-employees of the U.S. Army or of nonappropriated fund agencies like the EUCCOM Exchange System, created a special problem for the Provost Marshal. Some of these persons managed to continue uncontrolled residence and travel in Europe after their discharge from employment with the occupation forces.

g. The approval by the U.S. Military Government in the spring of 1947 of constitutions for three German Länder or states in the U.S. Zone called for special training of military police, during the period under review, in the rights of Germans under these constitutions.

h. Illegal gatherings of displaced persons, arising especially from the tension among Jewish displaced persons on account of developments respecting immigration into Palestine, occasioned preparations and planning in the Provost Marshal Section. The experience in handling explosive situations among the displaced persons, not only on Frankfurt Military Post but also throughout the U.S. Zone, had taught the U.S. forces of the necessity of entering assembly centers, at times of tension, in force and fully prepared to handle any situation that might arise.

i. The period under review was marked by three serious incidents on the Frankfurt Military Post involving clashes between Negro and white troops. The Headquarters Commandant immediately issued stringent orders to prevent recurrences. The military police of Frankfurt Military Post found that it was wise to enter the clubs and barracks areas of Negro troops with sufficient force to cope with unforeseen developments.

j. The problems of venereal disease control, as has been seen, transcended the concerns of any single section of Headquarters Command, and received the attention of the highest authorities in the European Command. The Provost Marshal of a military post was, however, especially concerned with following up the female contacts of members of the occupation forces and eradicating sources of infection. A determined campaign was carried on, in cooperation with the German civil and the military government authorities, to identify the infected members of a large floating female population. On Frankfurt Military Post, the principal activities of the military police in this regard are represented in the following figures:

<u>1947</u>	<u>Females arrested for VD check</u>	<u>Found to be infected</u>
Apr	467	253
May	420	129
Jun	730	229
Jul	505	202
Aug	639	241
Sep	<u>346</u>	<u>126</u>
Six-month totals	3,107	1,180

## 12. Staff Judge Advocate Section.

Like other staff sections of a military post in Germany, the Staff Judge Advocate Section had work that was unusually varied and large in volume. One unusual aspect of its work was the handling of claims asserted against the U.S. Government by German nationals, and the giving of advice as to their disposition. The burden of giving legal advice and assistance to members of the occupation forces and



their dependents was especially onerous because of the location in occupied territory, where there were no civilian attorneys learned in American law or civil courts having jurisdiction over the non-German population of the post. Yet the Staff Judge Advocate Section reported that its mission in the occupation did not differ materially from that of a Staff Judge Advocate during combat. The presence of many civilians serving with and accompanying the occupation forces created additional problems and work.

### 13. Civilian Personnel Section.

Upon the Civilian Personnel Section fell the special occupation mission of administering the thousands of Germans employed by the U.S. Army and Military Government. During the quarter under review, the Civilian Personnel Section administered all civilians employed officially on Frankfurt Military Post, except, first, United States, Allied, and neutral civilians employed by OMGUS; secondly, displaced persons and enemy and ex-enemy civilians employed by USAFE; and, thirdly, displaced persons employed in organized guard or labor service units. Personnel administration for this work force included procurement, placement, classification of positions, training, employee relations, and payment.

### 14. Visitors' Bureau.

The Visitors' Bureau operated an information service in the main Headquarters Building and received all visitors arriving on Frankfurt Military Post. It operated eleven hotels in Frankfurt, Bad

Homburg, and Bad Soden, and Victory Guest House at Königstein, with a total capacity of 1,500 guests. The Visitors' Bureau provided rooms for about 25,000 persons each month. The Visitors' Bureau cared for, not only persons arriving on official business including distinguished visitors, but also American and Allied businessmen arriving in the U.S. Zone to make contacts with Germans.

15. G-2, G-3 Section.

a. The change from special to general staff status of the S-2, S-3 Section on 1 July 1947 was accompanied by no important organizational changes or changes in procedure. The Section already had staff supervision over the Troop Information and Education Section, German Youth Activities, Music Center, and Dependents Schools, and this arrangement continued without charge.

b. The G-2 element had far-reaching duties connected with the security of Headquarters, EUCOM, and the non-German population of Frankfurt Military Post. It had jurisdiction over the issuance of passes to Germans employed within the compound, which was an area enclosed by a wire fence, eight feet high and 6.3 miles long. Within this area were located the Headquarters Building, many other premises used as offices and living quarters, numerous clubs and other recreational facilities, and service establishments like messes, a commissary, sales stores, and dry cleaning. The G-2 staff was also responsible for the issuance of identification cards to members of the occupation forces

and their dependents. This involved fingerprinting all United States, Allied, and neutral civilian employees of the headquarters and of the dependents of members of the occupation forces. This program was inaugurated in February 1947 and continued indefinitely as new civilians arrived on the post. In July, with the arrival on Frankfurt Military Post of some elements of the Bipartite Control Office, the G-2 staff began issuing identity cards to the British officials and employees of the Bipartite agencies. The guard of Headquarters, EUCOM, and the Frankfurt compound was furnished, beginning on 25 October 1947, by the 18th Infantry Regiment less one battalion, the antitank company, and one cannon company.

c. The special missions of the G-3 element arising from the occupation were vested in the sections which it supervised—Troop Information and Education Section, German Youth Activities, Music Center, and Dependents Schools. One of these, the Music Center, having the primary function of administering units providing military music for ceremonies, had a special activity connected with the occupation in providing a dance orchestra for social events.

#### 16. Troop Information and Education Section.

It can be said in general of the Troop Information and Education program in the European Command that it was more varied in content and more intensive in application than would be likely to be found in any conditions other than a military occupation. This was so on the Frankfurt

Military Post, where the Troop Information and Education Section operated an Army Education Center giving a wide variety of classes in adult education, a Leica Photography School, a literacy training program, a reference library, and a weekly post newspaper known as the Occupation Chronicle, in addition to the regular Troop Information Program. Another activity closely linked with the occupation mission was the organization of orientation courses for newly arrived dependents of members of the occupation forces. A new series of such lectures was given in September 1947.

17. German Youth Activities.

The encouragement of the Army assistance program for German Youth Activities was one of the most important responsibilities of post commanders in occupied Germany. The German Youth Section of Headquarters Command had as its main function the supervision of the youth activities of the many units on the post. It conducted inspections, rendered assistance by distributing surplus Army supplies of one kind or another, and maintained liaison with the German youth committee and military government authorities. During the period under review, the German Youth Section began holding regular biweekly conferences of all officers and noncommissioned officers participating in the Army assistance program within Frankfurt Military Post. It also rendered assistance to a German youth camp at Oberreifenberg in the Taunus Mountains near Frankfurt. The German Youth Section sponsored and supervised a number of youth centers, including one for German girls in Frankfurt.

18. Dependents' Schools.

In the activities of the American schools of Frankfurt Military Post, the third quarter of 1947 was marked by both the closing of the first academic year early in July and the opening of the second academic year early in September. During the first academic year, a high school was conducted at Frankfurt, and there were elementary schools at Frankfurt and Höchst. For the second academic year, an elementary school was added at Bad Nauheim, and plans were made to open another at Hanau in October. On 12 September 1947, the enrollment was as follows:

Frankfurt Post High School . . . . .	215
Frankfurt Elementary School . . . . .	355
Höchst Elementary School . . . . .	90
Bad Nauheim Elementary School . . . . .	58
Total enrollment . . . . .	<u>718</u>

This enrollment was about one-fifth of the total enrollment in American schools in the U.S. Zone of Germany. The teaching and supervising staff of these schools numbered twenty-one United States citizens, with native Germans employed to teach their own language. These schools, like all others in the U.S. Zone, were conducted with the idea of making them real centers of American culture for the young, and to compensate for the residence abroad of American children. The schools served noon meals for all pupils desiring them, and provided living quarters and boarding for high school pupils living at a distance from Frankfurt. The high school had its student council, its school newspaper, a year book, and graduation exercises—all in the best American tradition. In July 1947 a camp for American boys was opened near Lissberg, east of Bad Nauheim. (39)

19. G-4 Section.

The change of status to a general staff section on 1 July 1947 had little effect upon the G-4 Section, as it had already been moving, during the preceding six to nine months, in the direction of becoming a purely policy-forming organization. Thus, the S-4 Section had already transferred to appropriate subsections most of its duties connected with the receipt and issue of supplies and all other functions of a logistical nature except policy-making and supervision. These subsections, which became special staff sections on 1 July 1947 and continued under the supervision of the G-4 Section, were:

- Transportation Section
- Post Quartermaster Section
- Mess Section
- Post Surgeon Section
- Post Engineer Section
- Ordnance Section

Table I

COMMAND AND STAFF ASSIGNMENTS  
HEADQUARTERS COMMAND, EUCOM

1 July - 30 September 1947

<u>Title of Position</u>	<u>Officers Assigned</u>	<u>Date</u>
Commanding General	Brig Gen Robinson E. Duff	Assumed command 27 Mar 47
Aide	1st Lt Sigel E. Cole	Appointed 1 Apr 47
Deputy Commandant	Col Mark G. Brislawn	Appointed 13 Jan 47
Chief of Staff	Col Harry E. Sanderson	Assumed duties 1 Jun 47
PIO	Lt Dorothy P. Frome, WAC	Appointed 11 Sep 46
IG	Lt.Col J. E. Maloney	Appointed 5 Jan 47
Budget & Fiscal Officer	1st Lt Joseph H. Barnes	Appointed 20 Jun 46
AC of S, G-1/G-5	Lt Col John W. Dean, Jr	Assumed duties 1 Jun 47
AC of S, G-2/G-3	Lt Col William C. Mahoney, Jr	Appointed 15 Oct 46
AC of S, G-4	Col Llewellyn D. Tharp	Appointed 1 Jul 47
AG	Lt Col Robert W. Fitzpatrick	Appointed 1 Jul 47
Chief, Visitors Bureau	Capt E. G. Olden	Appointed 1 Sep 47
Staff JA	Col F. H. Vanderwerker	Appointed 21 Sep 46
Post Chaplain	Maj Carl S. Gunther	Appointed 11 Apr 47
Provost Marshal	Col Sterling A. Wood	Appointed 31 Mar 47
Chief, Music Center	CWO Kenneth E. Halloway	Appointed 15 Jan 47
German Youth Activities Officer	Capt Dale M. Ford	Appointed 28 Jun 47
Transportation Officer	Lt Col W. C. Roberts	Appointed 6 Apr 47
Mess Officer	Col E. H. Harrelson	Appointed 17 Feb 47
Post Engineer	Col N. A. Matthias	Appointed 14 May 47
Post Exchange Officer	Lt Col Roy A. Wisler	Appointed 1 Dec 46
Finance Officer	Lt Col James Jones	Assigned 20 Mar 46
	Col Bernard Tullington	Assigned 12 Aug 47
Special Services Officer	Capt Joe W. Etter	Assigned 14 Feb 47
Civilian Personnel Officer	Edward C. Gallagher	Appointed 4 May 47
TI&E Officer	Capt Alvin D. Ungerleider	Appointed 24 Jun 47
Dependents School Supt	Dwight A. Erickson	Appointed 8 Sep 47
Post Quartermaster	Col D. H. Finley	Assumed duties 30 Aug 47
Post Surgeon	Col Francis M. Fitts	Appointed 15 Jun 47
Post Ordnance Officer	Lt Col Henry H. Wishart	Appointed 16 Sep 46
Editor, <u>Occupation Chronicle</u>	Tec 4, George E. Mayo	Appointed 1 Jan 47
Hoechst, Subpost	Col Herbert H. Harris	Appointed 1 Jun 46
Bad Nauheim Subpost	Col William V. Rattan	Assumed command 26 Sep 47
Hanau Subpost	Lt Col Franklin C. Butler	Appointed 2 Jun 47
	Lt Col James B. Gregorie	Assumed duties 27 Aug 47
Hanau Signal Depot Subpost	Col E. V. Elder	Assumed duties 23 Sep 47

Table II

AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL  
HEADQUARTERS COMMAND, EUCOM  
T/D 303-1067, 1 SEPTEMBER 1947

Section	O	WO	EM	Totals
Commandant	4		3	7
G-1, G-5	5		5	10
G-2, G-3	6		19	25
G-4	3		3	6
AG	5	1	59	65
Ch	2		4	6
Civilian Pers	1		2	3
Engineer	12		128	140
Budget and Fiscal	2		8	10
IG	3		4	7
Med	15		104	122
Mess	11		104	115
Ord	4		15	19
PIO	2			2
QM	12	1	130	143
Staff Judge Advocate	9	1	7	17
Special Services	5		56	61
Trans	8		31	39
Visitors' Bureau	2		8	10
Finance Disbursing	2	2	31	35
PM	3		28	31
Totals	119	5	749	873



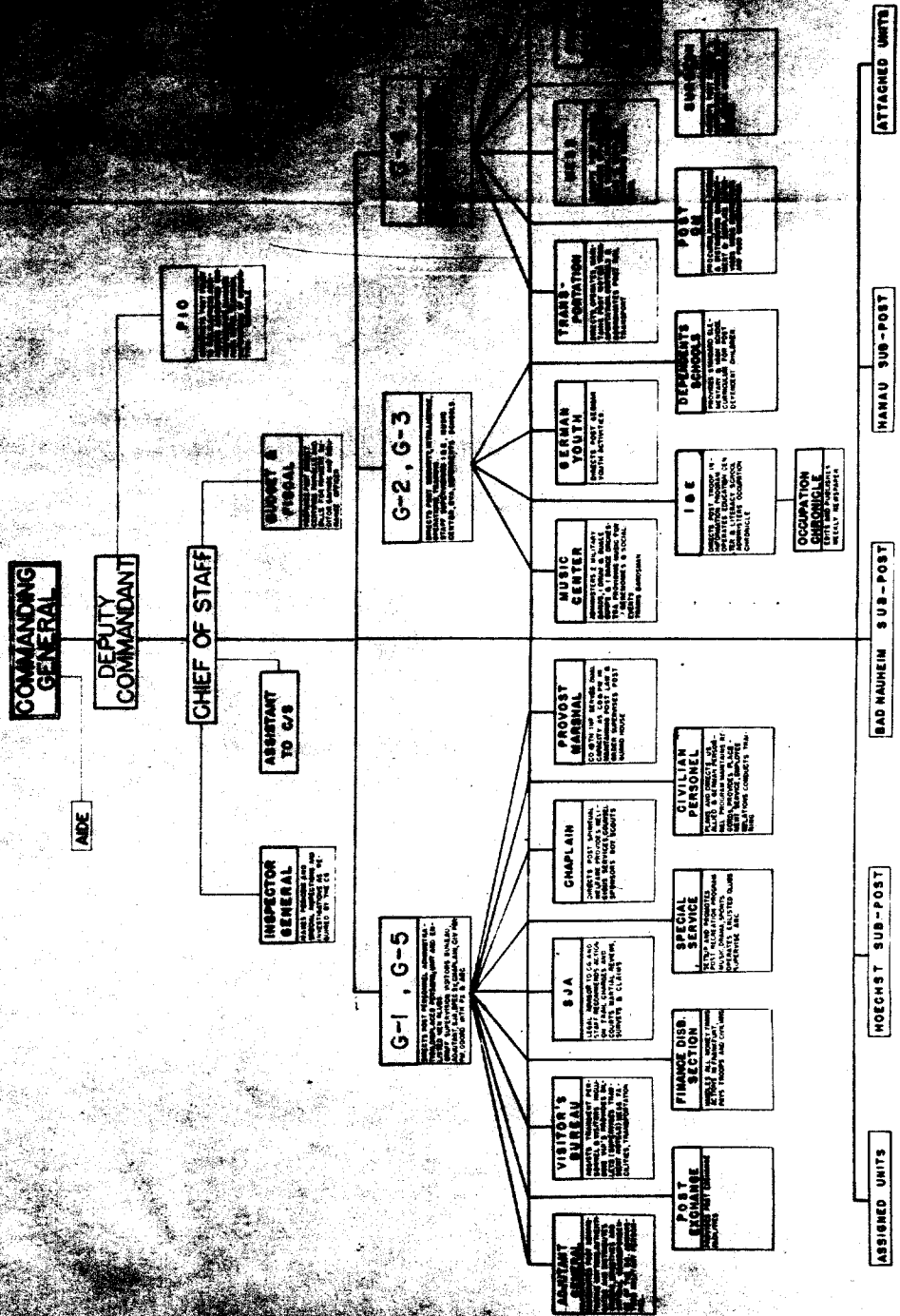
Table III

COMPARATIVE RANK OF  
HEADQUARTERS COMMAND OR FRANKFURT MILITARY POST  
ACCORDING TO SEVERAL CRITERIA

	Jul	Aug	Sep
Number of Serious Incidents	6th in 20	9th in 19	13th in 18
Serious Incident Rate per 1000 troops			2d in 18
Officer Strength of Posts			1st in 18
Enlisted Strength of Posts			1st in 18
U.S. War Dept. Civilian Strength			2d in 17
Allied and Neutral Civilian Strength			1st in 17
DP's, Enemy, and Ex-enemy Civilian Strength			1st in 17
Military Injury Rate		4th in 17	
Civilian Occupational Injury Rate		16th in 17	
Motor Vehicle Accident Rate		12th in 19	
Time from Restraint to Sentence in GCM		11th in 11	
Time from Restraint to Action of Reviewing Authority in GCM		11th in 11	
Venereal Disease (11 Apr-20 Aug)		15th in 18	
Number of Dependents (15 Oct)			2d in 18

# HEADQUARTERS COMMAND EUCOM

ORGANIZATIONAL AND FUNCTIONAL CHART 1 JULY 1947  
(INCLUDING FRANKFURT MILITARY POST AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY/STAFF SECTION)



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# FOOTNOTES

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## FOOTNOTES

N.B. In place of quarterly reports of operations as required under the directive on the historical program, Headquarters Command filed a History of Operations, Headquarters Command, 1 Oct 1946-30 Sep 1947, in two volumes. This work was used extensively in the preparation of this chapter, and it may be assumed that it is the source when no other document is cited. It was impractical to refer to specific passages in this work, as it is not paged consecutively or arranged systematically in any other way.

1. GO 58, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 1 Jul 47, subj: "Redesignation of Staff and Appointment of Officers."
2. GO 33, Hq Comd, USFET, 15 Mar 47.
3. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 4 Apr 47, file AG 322 GCT-AGO, subj: "Military Posts."
4. GO 47, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 14 May 47.
5. Cable SX-1591, 25 Jul 47, Hq, EUCOM, sgd Huebner to CG, Second Mil Dist, et al; GO 98, US Constabulary, 18 Sep 47, secs III and IV.
6. GO 66, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 26 Aug 47.
7. GO 72, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 16 Sep 47.
8. Hq Comd, USFET, Commanding General's Weekly Unit Commanders' Conference, 6 Mar 47, par 4.
9. Memo No 44, Hq Comd, USFET, 6 Mar 47, subj: "Community Council."
10. Memo No 51, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 4 Apr 47, subj: "Frankfurt Post Council."
11. Memo No 82, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 7 Jul 47, subj: "Frankfurt Post Council."
12. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 30 Sep 47, file AG 371.2 GOT, subj: "Security Directive, US Occupied Zones, Germany and Austria."

13. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 30 Sep 47, file AG 322 GOT, subj: "Directive Governing the Operation of the US Constabulary"; Cir 81, EUCOM, 25 Sep 47, subj: "Maintenance of Law and Order Among United Nations Displaced Persons."
14. See statement of mission in T/D 303-1067, 1 Sep 47.
15. See security directive cited in footnote 12, above.
16. Hq Comd, EUCOM, Commanding General's Semimonthly Unit Commanders' Meeting, 22 May 47, par 10.
17. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 19, 22 Jul 47, par 37.
18. EUCOM Press Release No 343, 23 Jul 47; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 31, 13 Oct 47, par 24.
19. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 20, 29 Jul 47, par 60.
20. Ibid, No 21, 5 Aug 47, par 24.
21. Ibid, No 25, 3 Sep 47, par 33a.
22. Ibid, No 30, 8 Oct 47, par 37a.
23. Ibid, No 31, 13 Oct 47, par 24.
24. Hq Comd, EUCOM, Minutes of Semimonthly Unit Commanders' Meeting, 3 Jul 47.
25. Hq Comd, EUCOM, Safety Bulletin, No 2, 10 Jul 47; No 3, 25 Jul 47; No 4, 3 Sep 47; No 5, 26 Sep 47.
26. Hq, EUCOM, SGS, Statistical Analysis Section, Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command, p 41.
27. Hq Comd, EUCOM, Minutes of Semimonthly Unit Commanders' Meeting, 3 Jul 47.
28. Ibid, 14 Nov 47, par 3.
29. Compiled from Hq, EUCOM, Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command, Jun-Oct 47, passim.

30. Ibid.
31. Ibid., Sep and Oct 47.
32. Ibid., Sep 47.
33. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 17, 8 Jul 47, par 76.
34. Hq Comd, EUCOM, Minutes of Semimonthly Unit Commanders' Meeting, 3 Jul 47.
35. Ibid.
36. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 18, 15 Jul 47, par 28; Memo No 89, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 18 Aug 47, subj: "Administration of Indigenous Personnel."
37. Lists were published periodically; see, for example, Memo No 96, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 8 Sep 47, subj: "Off Limits Establishments."
38. Hq Comd, EUCOM, Minutes of Semimonthly Unit Commanders' Meeting, 18 Jul 47, par 12.
39. Ibid., par 8.

Chapter XXXVIII

U. S. AIR FORCES, EUROPE

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: ~~RESTRICTED~~  
AUTHORITY ~~CANCELLED~~  
*Commander-in-Chief  
European Command  
(Per Ltr of 25 Apr. 51)*

Chapter XXXVIII  
U. S. AIR FORCES, EUROPE

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

1. Organization.

a. At the beginning of June 1947, U.S. Air Forces, Europe, (USAFE), consisted of a headquarters and four major subordinate commands. These commands were Headquarters Command, USAFE; XII Tactical Air Command; European Air Materiel Command; and European Air Transport Service (EATS). Attached commands were the 5th Airways and Air Communication Service Wing and the 5th Weather Group, headquarters of both of which were located in Wiesbaden, Germany.

b. The most important organizational changes during the June-September period were the inactivation of the European Air Materiel Command on 15 September 1947 and the reduction of activities of the XII Tactical Air Command preparatory to inactivation. The European Division,



Air Transport Command (ATC), was discontinued on 30 June 1947 and succeeded by the European Sector, Atlantic Division, ATC, which was established on 1 July 1947 and attached to Headquarters, USAFE, for  
(1)  
logistical support.

## 2. Functions and Responsibilities.

a. The Commanding General, USAFE, commanded and administered Wiesbaden Military Post and all air installations within posts or districts and was responsible for the procurement, storage, and distribution of  
(2)  
supplies and equipment peculiar to the Air Force.

b. The Operations and Plans Section of the Office of the Director of Plans, Organization, and Training, EUCOM, coordinated and supervised matters of policy which applied to USAFE and which involved  
(3)  
the air defense of the European Command.

## 3. Commanders and Key Staff Officers.

a. Maj. Gen. Idwal H. Edwards became Commanding General of USAFE on 2 March 1946. The command was assumed by Brig. Gen. John F. McBlain, former Assistant Chief of Staff, A-3, USAFE, on 14 August 1947 when General Edwards returned to the United States where he was appointed Chief of Personnel and Administration of Headquarters, U.S. Air Forces,  
(4)  
in Washington.

b. Members of the general staff of USAFE on 30 September 1947 were: Chief of Staff, Brig. Gen. John DeF. Barker; Deputy Chief of Staff, Col. Raymond L. Winn; Assistant Chief of Staff, A-1, Col. John

C. Horton, who succeeded Brig. Gen. John H. McCormick on 13 July 1947; Assistant Chief of Staff, A-2, Brig. Gen. Charles Y. Banfill; Assistant Chief of Staff, A-3, Col. Richard T. Coiner, who succeeded General McBlain when he assumed command of USAFE on 14 August 1947; and Assistant Chief of Staff, A-4, Brig. Gen. Max F. Schneider, who relieved Col. Paul S. Blair on 25 August 1947.

c. On 21 August 1947, Brig. Gen. Joseph Smith relieved Brig. Gen. William F. McKee as Commanding General of Wiesbaden Military Post and Headquarters Command, USAFE.

d. The Commanding General of the XII Tactical Air Command during the period under review was Brig. Gen. James M. Fitzmaurice, with headquarters in Bad Kissingen, Germany.

e. Brig. Gen. Max F. Schneider, Commanding General, European Air Materiel Command, was designated Assistant Chief of Staff, A-4, USAFE, as additional duty on 25 August 1947. The European Air Materiel Command was inactivated on 15 September 1947 at Erlangen, Germany.

f. The Commanding General of European Air Transport Service, Wiesbaden, Germany, was Brig. Gen. James F. Powell, who relieved Brig. Gen. Lucas V. Beau in September.

#### 4. Mission.

During the war the general mission of the U.S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe was outlined by Lt. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz on 21 January 1943 in the following terms: "The progressive destruction and dislocation

of the German military, industrial, and economic system, and the direct support of land and naval forces." (5) Upon the redesignation of the organization as USAFE on 16 August 1945, the mission was revised in order to carry out the responsibilities of the Air Force in the occupation. The (6) mission was as follows:

- a. Enforce the surrender terms.
- b. Protect assigned areas of occupation and zones of responsibility.
- c. Protect United States installations and lines of communication.
- d. Perform aerial mapping and photo reconnaissance as authorized.
- e. Disarm the German Air Force.
- f. Provide air lift for the United States airborne forces.
- g. Operate in conjunction with the United States ground and naval forces as required.
- h. Maintain operational mobility.
- i. Maintain and operate an intra-Theater transport service.
- j. Cooperate with the forces and peoples of other United Nations so as to maintain cordial relations and mutual understanding.

5. Military and Civilian Personnel.

- a. The troop strength of USAFE continued to diminish during the period under review due to the planned curtailment of the Air Force

in the occupied zone of Germany. The strength of assigned personnel on 30 September 1947 was 22,551 men, of whom 2,844 were officers and 19,707 enlisted men. This represented a reduction of 2,497 men from the (7) 1 July 1947 figures of 25,048 military personnel.

b. The strength of civilian personnel employed by USAFE was reduced from 32,806 to 28,828, or a decrease of 3,978 persons. On 30 September 1947, there were 614 United States civilians, 1,189 Allied and neutral civilians, and 27,025 displaced persons, enemy, and ex-enemy persons employed. Foreign nationals employed included persons from Belgium, Denmark, France, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and (8) the United Kingdom.

6. Reduction of Strength and Return of Personnel to the United States.

a. The plan for the reduction of the personnel of USAFE proceeded according to schedule during the period under review. The assigned officer and enlisted strength was slightly under authorized figures due to the original shortage of enlisted men and the necessity for reducing the disproportionate number of officers.

b. The shortage of family-type housing greatly affected shipping plans since the close of stations considerably reduced the number of dwelling units available. The loss of stations caused the housing shortage to accelerate more rapidly than shipping space became available for the families rendered surplus to the needs of the command.

c. Approximately 3000 enlisted men were scheduled for return to the United States in August, September, and October, being the men considered the least desirable and who had not been recommended for retention in the European Command. Included among these were 133 enlisted men below the first three grades who had acquired dependents in Europe who had not been transported at government expense from the United States. A number of inapt men who had had hearings before the efficiency screening boards, set up under the terms of AR 615-368 and AR 315-369, were to be returned as soon as their cases were completed.

d. Due to the housing shortage it became necessary to return to the United States for reassignment all enlisted men who had dependents in the European Command and who had completed thirty months' overseas service. This action involved the termination of overseas extensions of 254 men, of whom 228 were returned during August and 26 in September.

e. Headquarters, USAFE, decided to return approximately 9000 additional enlisted men as surplus during the period 1 April-30 June 1948 in order to arrive at the authorized troop strength. It was planned to return all enlisted men possessing a surplus Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) rating who would be excess in grade on the troop basis of 1 July 1948.

f. Major subordinate headquarters of USAFE were responsible for the selection of officers to be returned to the United States as surplus and were directed to make complete selections of personnel for troop units assigned to USAFE after 1 June 1948, reporting such selections

(9)  
to Headquarters, USAFE, in roster form.

7. Inactivation of Bases and Units.

a. The number of assigned and attached units in USAFE was reduced during the period under review with the inactivation of air bases, depots, installations, and major organizations. The reduction program included the inactivation of the European Air Materiel Command and the XII Tactical Air Command, both major subordinate commands of USAFE.

b. The European Air Materiel Command was inactivated on 15 September 1947 and its remaining air depots were assigned to Headquarters, USAFE. The mission of this command, headquarters of which were located in Erlangen, Germany, was to provide supply and maintenance, for USAFE. Before its inactivation the command was concerned with the important project of scrap and surplus property disposal. (10)

c. The XII Tactical Air Command reduced its operational activities during the summer of 1947 and was scheduled for inactivation on 15 October 1947, after completing five years of outstanding wartime and occupation duty. Air bases closed during the summer included stations in Germany at Fürth, Fritzlar, Kitzingen, Heidelberg, Schweinfurt, and Straubing. On 30 September 1947, the remaining activities of the XII Tactical Air Command were concentrated at the air bases of Bad Kissingen, Fürstentfeldbrück, Giebelstadt, and Neubiberg. Headquarters, USAFE, announced that on 6 October 1947 it would assume operational control of these bases, but indicated that the Bad Kissingen and Giebelstadt bases would be closed

sometime in December. The mission of the XII Tactical Air Command was primarily that of supplying tactical air support to ground forces units under the direction of Headquarters, USAFE and EUCOM. Operations encompassed the training of rated personnel in standard and jet-type aircraft operations and maintenance, reconnaissance missions of various types, gunnery training at firing ranges in Germany and Italy, and such other general flying duties as were required during the course of operations.<sup>(11)</sup>

d. The Headquarters, European Division, Air Transport Command, was discontinued on 30 June 1947 and was succeeded on 1 July 1947 by the European Sector, Atlantic Division, Air Transport Command. USAFE maintained liaison relations with this organization and furnished logistical support.<sup>(12)</sup> Approximately 100 officers and 200 enlisted men were transferred to the new organization, which was headed by Col. Jack Roberts, with headquarters in Wiesbaden, Germany. Intercommand air transport service was the responsibility of the Atlantic Division, Air Transport Command. The air bases in the European Command used by Air Transport Command planes were operated and administered by USAFE. The European Air Transport Service was a major subordinate command of USAFE and furnished intracommand air transportation.

#### 8. Movement of Units.

The Department of the Army directed the transfer to the United States, effective 25 August 1947, of the 33d Fighter Group and the 58th,

59th, and 60th Fighter Squadrons. These organizations were assigned, less personnel and equipment, to the Strategic Air Command at Andrews Field, Maryland. The 33d Fighter Group had been stationed at the Neubiberg Air Base near Munich and was a unit of the XII Tactical Air Command.  
(13)

#### 9. Reduction of Polish Civilian Guards.

The Office of the Chief, Military Labor Service, EUCOM, notified USAFE to order a 60 percent reduction in organized Polish civilian guards by the end of September with complete discontinuance of such units by the end of the year. This resulted in a reduction of the civilian guard strength from 3,700 to 3,200 during July. The policy of Headquarters, EUCOM, called for the termination of the civilian guard program and the substitution of an industrial police organization to be composed of German nationals and displaced persons. The work of the industrial police was to be practically the same as that of the Polish guards, but they were to be employed on a watchman basis and organized only to the minimum necessary for security control. The industrial police were not granted the gratuitous post exchange ration or a comparable food ration to that received by Polish civilian guards. Arrangements were made with the displaced persons camp at Darmstadt for the reception of all Polish civilian guards released without prejudice as a result of the reduction program. All organized civilian guard companies used for the security of supplies were to be replaced with industrial police as soon as practicable. Representatives of the Provost Marshal of USAFE made a tour of stations



of major subordinate commands in July to clarify problems of commanders with respect to the elimination of the Polish civilian guards and the substitution of the industrial police. (14)

## OPERATIONS

### 10. B-29 Rotation Training Program.

a. The State Department approved a plan to send five very heavy bombardment (VHB) units one at a time on training missions from the Strategic Air Command to the European Command beginning in early July. This plan called for assistance and maintenance of air installations with personnel and equipment for use by the Strategic Air Command in the training program for very heavy bombers. Each unit consisted of from nine to thirty B-29 type aircraft and several C-54 type aircraft, accompanied by approximately 600 persons. USAFE assumed control of the groups upon their arrival in the European Command, where they remained for varying lengths of time for training purposes. Correspondents were not permitted to accompany the flights and no press releases were made prior to the arrival of the groups. The aircraft used the Giebelstadt Air Base, located below Würzburg, and made frequent demonstration flights over the occupied zone. The XII Tactical Air Command supervised operational control over the base and provided the necessary housing, messing, and transportation facilities, and such maintenance as was required (15) by the groups.

b. A Good Will Tour of nine B-29 aircraft of the 97th Bomb Group arrived at Giebelstadt Air Base on 5 June 1947, marking the first occasion of a squadron flight of very heavy bombers to the European Command.<sup>(16)</sup>

c. The 43d Very Heavy Bomb Group arrived in the European Command on 14 August 1947 and was based at Giebelstadt Air Base. This was the fourth flight of B-29 aircraft to visit the European Command under the training program.<sup>(17)</sup>

d. The 7th Bombardment Group (B-29) arrived in the European Command from the United States on 5 September 1947 under the training plan. This group, which departed from Giebelstadt Air Base on 17 September 1947, was the last very heavy bomb group to be rotated to the European Command during the period under review.

11. Dhahran Air Base, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

a. The Dhahran Air Base in Saudi Arabia became a USAFE station upon the discontinuance of the European Division, ATC, on 30 June 1947<sup>(18)</sup> and was operated thereafter by the European Air Transport Service. The airfield was situated 7000 miles from the United States and was the most remote USAFE base. The air base was also used by a number of civil airlines of foreign countries. The principal users of the base were USAFE, Arabian-American Oil Company, Transworld Airlines, British Overseas Airways, and the Saudi Arabian Air Lines. Air traffic increased considerably in September with a total of 378 landings being made, compared with 245

(19)

landings in July and 265 in August.

b. Unsatisfactory supply conditions at the base were improved on 29 July 1947 by the air shipment of post exchange supplies from Rhein-Main Air Base. Although local purchase authority and funds were granted the base, fresh meats and other perishable supplies were not readily obtainable in that area and an attempt was made to obtain fresh meat from U.S. Navy tankers calling at the port. USAFE issued instructions to supply depots to give priority handling to all Dhahran requisitions. Arrangements were made for the establishment of a post exchange at Dhahran and for the regular provision of Special Services items and Class VI supplies. A project officer was designated by Headquarters, EATS, at Rhein-Main Air Base to follow up on courier-delivered requisitions from Dhahran and carry them through the appropriate supply depots in the occupied zone. A survey of the supply needs in the increase of troop housing and other facilities at Dhahran was made by a representative from the USAFE Air Engineering Office. Assistance was also given Dhahran by the shipment of supplies and equipment rendered surplus to the needs of the USAFE installation in Tripoli. (20)

## 12. Passenger Security Control.

The Deputy Director of Intelligence, EUCOM, requested the Assistant Chief of Staff, A-2, USAFE, to carry into effect a plan designed to exercise security control over air passengers making stop-overs for connecting flights at the Rhein-Main Air Base. It was

ruled that passengers using American operated airlines without military entry-exit permits or transit permits would be permitted to enter Germany for the purpose of making a connecting flight to another country, provided that such flight was scheduled to depart within twenty-four hours after the passenger's arrival at Rhein-Main. The Travel Security Officer at the airfield was instructed to check special passenger lists to insure that persons departed within the allotted time on the first available flight. This privilege was extended solely at the Rhein-Main base since it was considered the hub of all airline transportation in (21) Europe.

13. Azores Air Base.

The Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence, EUCOM, disclosed that negotiations were in progress with the Portuguese Government with a view to extending the lease on the air base in the Azores Islands. Arrangements were made to conduct a party of Portuguese Government officials on a tour of the U.S. Zone of Germany in an effort to influence a favorable decision. Hope was expressed that the tour would impress these officials with the importance of American occupation commitments and confirm the claim that continued operation of the air (22) base in the Azores was essential to the success of the occupation.

14. Neubiberg Air Base.

The XII Tactical Air Command was instructed in July to retain the Neubiberg Air Base for the purpose of organizing the 86th Composite

Group. The base was expected to remain active indefinitely under supervision of Headquarters, USAFE, upon the inactivation of XII Tactical Air Command.

15. European Air Transport Service.

a. The airline activities of EATS encompassed the maintenance and operation of transport service for all United States agencies in the occupied zones of Germany and Austria, the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, the Balkans, North Africa, and the Near East. The mission of EATS was to furnish air transport for the European Command and the Mediterranean Theater of Operations and to maintain a reasonable degree  
(23)  
of combat readiness.

b. The Ciampino airfield at Rome was turned over to the Italian Government on 25 July 1947 with the stipulation that EATS would maintain lodger rights for a period of approximately three months. Negotiations were undertaken with the Italian Government to reach an agreement whereby airlines operating by authority of the U.S. Government  
(24)  
could use the field beyond the expiration of that period.

c. Acting upon the request of the Nürnberg Military Post, the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, on 7 July 1947 instructed USAFE to establish daily EATS flights to the Industriehafen airport at Nürnberg-Fürth to aid United States interests in the Nürnberg trials. The discontinuance of EATS service to the Fürth base in early June resulted in a critical administrative obstacle in the operation of the military tribunals

located at Nürnberg, a situation caused by the inactivation of the base by XII Tactical Air Command. The First Military District recommended favorable consideration for reestablishing the Fürth base, but service was restored with a stop at Industriehafen rather than at Fürth as (25) originally scheduled.

16. Discontinuance of Flights.

a. On 19 August 1947, Headquarters, USAFE, made a study concerning the utilization of EATS service which indicated that certain flights within the occupied zone were prohibitively uneconomical and unwarranted. Flights considered to be in this category included Frankfurt-Fritzlar and Frankfurt-Bremen, both of which were recommended for discontinuance. In view of the desire of the Department of the Army to reduce the number of scheduled flights to the extent justified by passengers and cargo being carried, Headquarters, EUCOM, decided that the EATS flights mentioned should be eliminated.

b. It was found that fifty persons were required to maintain the EATS service into Fritzlar but that only an average of two persons daily used the service. Headquarters, USAFE, ordered this service to (26) be terminated on 1 September 1947 upon recommendation from EUCOM.

c. In the case of the Frankfurt-Bremen flight, it was found that eighty-six officers and 243 enlisted men were required to maintain the service into Bremen, but that an average of only five persons and 450 pounds of cargo daily was carried by EATS planes. These flights

(27)  
were terminated on 20 September 1947. The Commanding General of the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation was informed that any air transport required as an emergency measure could be secured from EUCOM by request for special mission aircraft, as USAFE continued to maintain an operating  
(28)  
detachment at Bremen.

17. Withdrawal of Balkan Service.

a. The Soviet authorities caused a decrease in the number of flights made into the Balkans by EATS in August by reducing to five flights weekly the authorizations for air passage over Soviet occupied territory. At the time, it was expected that the Department of the Army would approach the State Department for consideration of a diplomatic protest to the Soviet Government for denying clearance of EATS flights which supported United States representatives and Allied Control Authorities in the Balkans. No satisfactory agreement, however, could be reached with the Soviet authorities on this question and orders were issued to  
(29)  
discontinuance of air service in the area affected.

b. Headquarters, EUCOM, notified the Allied Control Commission in the Balkans and the U. S. Military Attache at Belgrade that both the State Department and the Department of the Army concurred in the withdrawal of Airways and Air Service Communications(AACS) personnel and equipment and the discontinuance of EATS flights. EUCOM instructed USAFE to discontinue the EATS service to the military attache at Belgrade on 15 October 1947, to be followed by the withdrawal of AACS and weather

(30)  
personnel and equipment at the earliest practicable date.

c. As a result of the withdrawal of EATS from Yugoslavia, it was expected that AACS in Hungary and Romania would very likely be discontinued about the middle of October. The discontinuance of AACS service in Bulgaria was also indicated, but the termination date  
(31)  
had not been announced.

#### 18. Warsaw Flights.

The Department of the Army recommended a plan to permit uninterrupted air travel of State Department personnel between Berlin and Warsaw on the weekly flights of EATS planes. On 6 September 1947, Headquarters, EUCOM, received instructions to put air travel on an invitation basis in the interest of the Department of the Army, as such travel contributed to the success of the occupation mission. This action was taken to support the U.S. Government and military missions located at Warsaw and forestall possible Polish cancellation of flights. This policy eliminated any commercial aspects concerning these flights as the State Department no longer certified travelers other than those engaged in  
(32)  
U.S. Government business.

#### 19. Transfer of Surplus Aircraft to Italy.

An agreement was made with the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner regarding the transfer of fifty surplus P-51 type  
(33)  
aircraft from stocks of USAFE to the Italian Air Force. The transfer was the subject of a meeting held in Rome on 12 August 1947 between



representatives of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, the Italian Air Ministry, the U.S. Military Attache, and USAFE. Plans were made to train ten Italian pilots and twenty maintenance men in the operation of these planes at the Neubiberg Air Base. (34) The group left Pisa on 23 August and was transported to Germany in USAFE planes. The Italians received an on-the-job training course in flying and maintenance over a period of approximately three weeks, after which they were returned to Italy by air. The Italian Government paid for meals and furnished about \$20 to each member of the party to defray personal expenses. Each nation was responsible for any injuries or fatalities to its own personnel. Upon the completion of the training, fifty P-51 type aircraft were delivered by USAFE to an Italian airfield. A three-year level of P-51 spare parts was shipped from the Erding Air Depot in accordance with instructions of the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner. (35)

20. Teheran Military Mission.

The aerial support of the U.S. Military Mission at Teheran, Iran, was one of the commitments assumed by USAFE upon taking over the functions of the European Division, Air Transport Command. The plan provided for the furnishing of a C-47 type aircraft and crew from Dhahran Air Base, Saudi Arabia, which remained ten days in Teheran, returning to Dhahran for four days for aircraft maintenance and mail. Brig. Gen. Robert W. Grow requested an extension of service to twelve days in Teheran in order to provide satisfactory air support for his mission.

As this request was beyond the original agreement, the Department of the Army advised that this additional requirement would be furnished by USAFE upon approval of Headquarters, EUCOM, as to the extent of support needed for this mission. (36)

21. Liaison Aircraft.

a. A EUCOM directive, published on 29 August 1947, made new authorizations for liaison aircraft for the major commands in order to allow USAFE to determine whether any of this type of aircraft could be declared surplus. Liaison aircraft, type L-5, were authorized in the following numbers:

U. S. Forces, Austria . . . . .	19
U. S. Constabulary . . . . .	101
First Military District. . . . .	8
1st Infantry Division . . . . .	10
European Command Intelligence School . . . . .	3
7787th Air Liaison Detachment	
Headquarters Command, EUCOM . . . . .	4
Total . . . . .	145

b. The ~~Commanding~~ General of USAFE was authorized to maintain sufficient aircraft to provide planes for the organizations mentioned as well as a EUCOM reserve. Aircraft in excess of authorized allocations or turned in for exchange by EUCOM commands were ordered disposed of in accordance with instructions from USAFE. (37)

22. Air Force Strength on EUCOM Staff.

The Department of the Army advised Headquarters, EUCOM, that it was considered desirable that Air Force membership on the European

Command staff be made proportional to the Air Force strength in the command. Headquarters, USAFE, suggested that assignments could be made from the large number of Air Force officers who had not completed the prescribed tour of oversea duty, but who were being returned to the United States under the reduction plan. Since many of these officers desired to remain in the European Command, USAFE recommended their transfer to Headquarters, EUCOM, thus obviating the requirement of applying to the Department of the Army for additional officers for this purpose. (38)

23. HARKINS Project.

During the period under review an operation was conducted for the purpose of dropping bombs on the submarine pens at Farge on the island of Helgoland in the North Sea. This operation was known as the HARKINS Project and was coordinated with a similar British program. Three B-29 type aircraft from the Giebelstadt Air Base dropped different types of bombs, including British types, from various altitudes in order to test bombing equipment and determine experimental factors concerning bomb penetration.

24. Proposed Conversion of Transport Facilities.

A proposal was under study by Headquarters, USAFE, concerning the possibility of transferring oversea air transport facilities from operation by the Air Force to the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Interest in the matter was heightened by a Department of the Army announcement of a visit to the European Command by the House Committee on

Interstate and Foreign Commerce, on or about 16 September 1947, for the purpose of investigating the contemplated legislation providing for the transfer of these facilities. A meeting was held in early September between representatives of the Air Transport Command, EATS, OMGUS, and Headquarters, USAFE, to work out details for the proposed trip and the presentation of pertinent data to members of the visiting  
(39)  
committee.

25. Air Corridors.

The A-3 Training Section of USAFE directed in July that no formation flying would be permitted within the air corridors or the Berlin controlled zone. Certain specified airdromes were located within the controlled zone. It was stated that the air traffic control zone area was contained within a 20-mile radius from the center of Berlin with requirements to fly at not more than 10,000 and at not less than 2,500 feet above the ground. Pilots were ordered not to fly into this area except on notification by previous radio clearance and with intention to land, being warned that there was a 1000-foot minimum alti-  
(40)  
tude over the congested areas.

26. Landing Places for Czech Air Lines.

The Czechoslovak Mission requested permission through OMGUS in July for the use of landing places in Germany by Czechoslovak air lines. The USAFE A-3 Division advised that any airfields could be used in an emergency, whether operational or not, provided landing was

suitable. Authority was issued to use the airfields at Bremen, Berlin-Tempelhof, Rhein-Main, Munich-Riem, Stuttgart-Echterdingen, and Fürth  
(41)  
for scheduled stops.

27. Points of Exit.

Points of exit were designated in Germany and Austria for all flights of USAFE airplanes departing from the occupied zones, except along established corridors to Bremen, Berlin, and Vienna. Training flights over France were expected since no stops were made outside the occupied zones during such flights. The designated points of exit were the air bases of Berlin, Bremen, Wiesbaden, Rhein-Main, Munich-Riem in Germany, and Tulln airfield in Austria. The regulations were established as a measure of closer control in briefing crews on flights over foreign  
(42)  
territory and as a security check of all personnel.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

28. Participation in Air Shows.

The participation of United States aircraft in air shows at special celebrations held in European countries was deemed advisable in order to promote the prestige of the United States armed forces. At the request of the U. S. Military Attache and the Royal Danish Aeronautical Society at Copenhagen, one squadron of USAFE fighter aircraft participated

in an air show on 31 August 1947 at Aalborg, Denmark. The United States was represented in the air show at Prague, Czechoslovakia, on 7 September 1947 by aircraft and personnel from USAFE. A flight of B-29 aircraft accompanied by fighter aircraft demonstrated over Prague, but no landing (43) was made.

29. Army Air Force Day.

Army Air Force Day, 1 August 1947, was observed as a holiday at all Air Force installations in the U. S. Zone of Germany. The occasion marked the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Air Forces and stressed the theme that "Air Power is Peace Power." A composite group of P-47, P-51, and A-26 type aircraft of the XII Tactical Air Command made a formation flight over the zone in the morning, followed in the afternoon with a demonstration by twenty-two B-29 aircraft (very heavy bombers) from the Giebelstadt Air Base. Open house was held at all air bases to which United States and Allied military and civilian personnel was invited. Troop reviews and special evening entertainment were the order of the day and a 30-minute broadcast devoted to Air Force (44) achievements was given by the American Forces Network.

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# FOOTNOTES

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## FOOTNOTES

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27. Cable SX-2465, 4 Sep 47, EUCOM to BPE and USAFE.
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31. Ibid., No 29, 30 Sep 47, p 6.
32. Cable WX-85771, 6 Sep 47, CG, AAF to EUCOM.
33. Cable SX-2111, 16 Aug 47, EUCOM to MTOUSA.
34. Cable UAX-2839, 18 Aug 47, USAFE to SACMED.
35. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 23, 19 Aug 47, p 33.
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Chapter XXXIX

U.S. NAVAL FORCES, GERMANY

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **RESTRICTED**

AUTHORITY

*Commander-in-Chief  
European Command  
(per Bd of 25 Apr. 51)*

Chapter XXXIX  
U.S. NAVAL FORCES, GERMANY

1. Organization.

The U.S. Naval Forces, Germany (USNFG), remained a major command of the European Command, with headquarters at the U.S. Naval Advanced Base, Weser River, Bremerhaven, Germany. The naval forces were under the operational control of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, but received administrative instructions from Admiral Connolly, commander of the U.S. Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean, whose headquarters was in London. Rear Admiral Roscoe E. Schuirmann was commander of USNFG and was the chief naval adviser to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, with offices in Berlin. The deputy commander, Capt. Harold R. Holcomb, was in charge of naval operations of Task Group 124.2 with headquarters at the Weser River Advanced Base. (1) A naval

adviser was accredited to U. S. Forces, Austria, and stationed in Vienna. The naval elements of OMGUS and the U.S. Element, Allied Commission, Austria, were provided by the chief naval adviser. A liaison mission was maintained at Headquarters, EUCOM, consisting of a small staff of officers and enlisted men. (2)

2. Staff Officers and Naval Elements.

a. On 30 September 1947, the key officers of USNFG were: Commander and Naval Adviser, OMGUS, Rear Admiral Roscoe E. Schuirmann; Deputy Commander, Capt. Harold R. Holcomb; Intelligence Officer, Capt. A. H. Graubart; Operations Officer, Comdr. Samuel A. McCornock; Liaison Officer, Capt. H. H. Marable.

b. Key officers assigned to naval elements on 30 September 1947 were: Chief of Naval Technical Unit and Deputy Naval Adviser, OMGUS, Capt. J. S. Crenshaw; Chief of Naval Division, U.S. Element, Allied Commission, Austria, Capt. E. V. Raines; Deputy Director of OMG for Bremen, Capt. E. R. Jeffs. Capt. M. A. Musmanno was assigned to the Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel, International Military Tribunal, (3) Nurnberg, Germany.

c. Changes in key staff officers during the period under review were as follows: Capt. Edwin V. Raines relieved Capt. Emile R. Winterhaler on 4 August 1947 as commander of Task Group 124.3, U.S. Forces, Austria, Capt. J. S. Crenshaw relieved Capt. E. J. Burke on 4 August 1947 as commander of Task Group 124.1 and Deputy Naval Adviser,

OMGUS. Comdr. Samuel A. McCornock relieved Capt. Philip R. Osborn on 29 September 1947 as Operations Officer at the Weser River Advanced  
(4)  
Base.

3. Mission.

a. The mission of USNFG was to support the foreign policy of the United States and to support the Allied occupation forces and Allied Military Government in discharging their responsibilities in the occupied areas.

b. The specific mission of the U.S. Naval Advanced Base, Weser River, Germany, Task Group 124.2, was as follows:

(1) Military.

(a) Be prepared to carry out defensive and offensive operations by maintaining a condition of readiness of personnel and material.

(b) Train and maintain a landing force battalion.

(c) Guard against effects of local riots, subversive activities, sabotage, and political unrest.

(d) Protect the lives and property of United States citizens.

(e) Train officers and men to perform military and artificer duties in accordance with the best customs and traditions of the Navy.

(2) Logistic.

(a) Care of ex-enemy naval vessels until final disposal.

(b) Ultimate disposal of certain ex-German merchant vessels assigned to the United States.

(c) Disposal of captured enemy war materials.

(d) Support and assist United States shipping within the jurisdiction of EUCOM.

(e) Maintain close and cordial relations with the U.S. Army and other United States agencies.

(f) Conserve fuel and reduce personnel, material facilities, and expense to a minimum necessary for executing assigned tasks.

(g) Furnish logistic support to the staff of the Commander of the Naval Forces, located in Berlin and the Bremen Enclave; the Naval Technical Unit, located in Berlin; the Commander of the U.S. Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean, as required by him; and fleet units visiting the Bremen Enclave and European waters.

(h) Build morale with keen competition in sports and the military efficiency of units.

(i) Familiarize officers and men with the customs and traditions of the naval service.

(5)

#### 4. Personnel.

There was a considerable reduction in naval personnel earlier in 1947. On 30 September 1947, the naval strength was 26 officers and approximately 300 enlisted men. The naval liaison group attached to Headquarters, EUCOM, consisted of three officers and five enlisted men. Officers assigned to this group were: Naval Liaison Officer, Capt. H. H. Marable; Medical Intelligence Officer, Naval Technical Branch, Comdr. H. J. Alvis; Intelligence Officer, Lt. Comdr. S. F. Tyler.

#### 5. Liaison Group.

The Naval Liaison Officer attended conferences of the Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and reported items of naval interest to the headquarters in Bremerhaven. Members of the liaison group attended conferences held on intelligence matters and other subjects and made appropriate reports. Naval officers visiting Frankfurt were assisted in the indorsing of orders, obtaining clearances for travel, and in other ways as required. Members of the EUCOM staff were assisted in the preparation of joint plans in instances when such assistance was requested.  
(6)

#### 6. Transfer of Enemy Ships.

a. Navy representatives attended a meeting in Bremen on 2 July 1947 with representatives of the German Executive Committee, the Inland Waterways Transport Subgroup, British and American military government officers, and port and coastal shipping officials. Plans were discussed



concerning the transfer of former German naval craft to OMGUS. On 14 July 1947, the list of ex-German ships requested for transfer was submitted to the Navy and approved. In addition to the original list, a request was approved making forty-seven landing craft available which had been previously declared surplus.

b. During the period under review a number of ex-German ships and small craft were made serviceable and turned over to Allied nations for use as merchant vessels, fishing boats, and patrol craft. Ten former German E-boats were sold to the Danish Government through the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner and were taken to Copenhagen under tow by Danish minesweepers. The Norwegian Government received eight E-boats under similar arrangements.

c. The steamer Schoenfels, 6,250 tons, was turned over to the Netherland Government on 9 July 1947 after having been allocated to the United States by the Tripartite Merchant Marine Commission with approval of the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency.

d. Ships permanently transferred to the Department of the Army for use by OMGUS included landing boats, tugs, fire fighting boats, barges, dispatch boats, landing craft, and other types. Naval authorities transferred five trawlers and two luggers to OMGUS for conversion to fishing vessels.

e. On 7 August 1947, the Chief of Naval Operations requested estimates for making the training ship Albert Leo Schlageten ready for sea, as there was a possibility of acceptance of the vessel by the

(7)  
Brazilian Government.

7. Munitions Scuttling Program.

The naval forces participated in the OMGUS program for the disposal of captured enemy toxic gases and munitions. Condemned ships and hulks were loaded with toxic gases and towed out to sea by Navy tugs, attended by a patrol boat. The scuttling operation was under the supervision of the Chemical Warfare Section of the Bremen Port of

(8)  
Embarkation. Clearances had been received by the Navy from the Norwegian and Danish Governments to sink the ships in waters adjacent to those countries. The vessels were taken under tow into the North Sea and scuttled in the Skagerak, approximately ten miles off the Norwegian coast. This operation began on 9 May 1947 and was completed on 19 July 1947, during which time 13,500 tons of toxic gases were disposed of in scuttled vessels. Weather conditions were favorable during the operation and the vessels were sunk in waters of 680 meters in depth.

(9)  
On 18 August 1947, ammunition dumping operations were begun for the Lubberstedt Ammunition Depot. Ex-German landing craft were employed in these operations and were escorted by Naval patrol craft to waters near Wilhelmshaven where the ammunition was dumped. No great difficulties were encountered in the munitions scuttling program and  
(10)  
the operations were considered successful.

8. Minesweeping Operations.

Minesweeping operations in the waters of the Bremen Enclave were completed on 9 August 1947 and plans were drawn up to disband the 6th German Minesweeping Division stationed at the Wesermünde base. The Frontier Control Service was made responsible after 31 December 1947 for the minesweeping force in German waters. On 2 August 1947, the Commander of the U.S. Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean, approved a British proposal for the retention of twelve R-boats, allocated to the United States, for continued operation in German waters during 1948 for minesweeping duties. (11)

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# FOOTNOTES

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## FOOTNOTES

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Chapter XL  
RELATIONS WITH  
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **CANCELLED**  
AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief  
European Command  
(Per Btr 25 Apr. 51)*

Chapter XL  
RELATIONS WITH  
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

STAFF RELATIONSHIPS

1. OMGUS in the EUCOM Administrative Structure.

a. The headquarters structure of EUCOM consisted of three main components: the Office of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and the Military Governor, which was located in Berlin; Headquarters, EUCOM, which was located in Frankfurt and was under the direct command of the Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, EUCOM; and the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) (OMGUS), which was located in Berlin and was under the direction of the Deputy Military Governor and Commanding General, <sup>(1)</sup>OMGUS. The structure of these major components of EUCOM is depicted in Chart I, accompanying this chapter.

b. For purposes of economy, certain officers had duty with both the Office of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM (Berlin), and either or both Headquarters, EUCOM (Frankfurt), and OMGUS (Berlin). In the absence of the Commander in Chief, the Deputy Commander in Chief acted as Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and as Military Governor. The Office of the Commander in Chief assisted the Commander in Chief in the coordination of administration and operations of EUCOM, OMGUS, and elements under their control.<sup>(2)</sup>

c. The OMGUS Rear Echelon at Frankfurt was attached to Headquarters, EUCOM, for administration and supply. It consisted of rear elements of certain functional divisions closely related to military activities.

## 2. Relationship between EUCOM and OMGUS.

In the performance of military government functions OMGUS was independent of Headquarters, EUCOM. For purposes of military administration only, including administration of the military post of Berlin, OMGUS was a major command of EUCOM with such exceptions as might be made by the Commander in Chief. Specific arrangements, as specified in June 1947, included:<sup>(3)</sup>

1. Responsibility for civilian personnel administration and for intelligence shall be allocated between Headquarters, OMGUS, and Headquarters, EUCOM, by the Office of the Commander in Chief.

2. The Director of Civil Affairs, Headquarters, EUCOM, shall continue his responsibilities under



present directives and policies for the United Nations displaced persons program and such other functions as are delegated to him and shall continue to act as Director of the Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons Division of OMGUS.

3. Headquarters, OMGUS, will plan and organize the German Youth Activities Program, and Headquarters, EUCOM, and subordinate Army units will render such assistance to this and other military government programs as is within their capabilities.

4. Headquarters, EUCOM, is responsible for furnishing administrative support, including supplies, equipment, security, and services for military government agencies, offices, and personnel.

3. Coordination between OMGUS and Other Staff Agencies.

a. Direct Coordination. Direct coordination was to be  
(4)  
effected between EUCOM and OMGUS on the following:

(1) Matters involving coordination with the Armed Forces Division, the Naval Adviser, the Director of Public Information, and the Deputy Director of Intelligence in the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.).

(2) Matters involving command, military government personnel, administration, and military government organizational supply and services.

(3) Military government budget, accounts, audits, and personnel allocations and control.

(4) Any cases in which European Command standing operating procedures authorize direct channels.

(5) Matters pertaining to the submission of military requirements and the allocation of production assignments for local procurement.

b. Indirect Coordination. Any staff division was authorized to deal directly with divisions of OMGUS on matters involving technical advice and information. Such informal business, except on matters

concerning which direct coordination was authorized, was to be coordinated with the Civil Affairs Division to enable it to discharge its responsibilities and be fully cognizant of all matters concerning OMGUS and EUCOM. Any matters involving policy which were submitted to OMGUS by staff divisions of Headquarters, EUCOM, again with the exception of matters concerning which direct coordination was authorized, were to be submitted through the Civil Affairs Division. (5)

c. Direct communication was authorized between the U.S. Constabulary and OMGUS respecting the closing of border crossing points open to persons not subject to control by the German police. (6) In July 1947 military posts and technical service depots were authorized to communicate directly with the Economics Division, OMGUS, respecting excess stocks of captured enemy material ready for removal and use in the German economy. (7)

#### OMGUS POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES OCCASIONING ACTION BY EUCOM

##### 4. Assumption by Military Posts of Housekeeping Functions of OMGUS.

a. The plan for the reorganization of the U.S. forces in the European Theater, published at the end of January 1947, provided that military posts would support as lodgers all military government organizations and personnel attached to them. (8) In April 1947 the

Commander in Chief, EUCOM, noted that military posts were not taking over the housekeeping activities of military government to the extent desired. He made clear the scope of the functions to be assumed by stating: "This means that post commanders should maintain all buildings and grounds; operate all clubs and messes; maintain and dispatch all motor vehicles; store, issue, and deliver all supplies; operate utilities, laundries, and signal communications; and otherwise have full responsibility for providing all living and working essentials." (9) Accordingly, the major commands were instructed to see to it that the post commanders took over all housekeeping activities of military government as speedily as possible. (10) At the same time it was observed that the acceptance of responsibility for the procurement, maintenance, and replacement of motor vehicles for OMGUS required that OMGUS should submit justification for vehicles of German manufacture in the same manner as for standard vehicles. OMGUS was therefore requested to submit complete justification for all vehicles of German manufacture. (11)

b. Beginning on 25 June 1947, an inspection party, including the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement, EUCOM, visited the Offices of Military Government in the three Länder for the purpose of establishing closer staff liaison and to determine and assist in the correction of supply problems related to military government operations. Special consideration was given in the inspection to problems arising from the transfer of housekeeping responsibilities of OMGUS to the military posts. The principal problems were found to be the operation

of messes for isolated liaison and security detachments; the control, dispatch, and maintenance of motor vehicles for military government; the provision of adequate plumbing fixtures and furniture for buildings being released by military posts to the German economy; the preparation of pay rolls for Germans employed by military government; the supply of stationery to military government; and the local procurement of fresh fruits and vegetables. (12) In August the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, directed that staff representatives of post headquarters should visit more frequently the isolated military government detachments to gain first-hand knowledge of their problems and needs. (13)

c. The personnel allotments formerly used by OMGUS for the performance of housekeeping tasks were released as a result of the assumption of these responsibilities by military posts. The number of spaces so released were 22 officers and 299 enlisted men. A portion of these were reassigned by Headquarters, EUCOM, as follows:

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Enlisted Men</u>
First Military District . . . . .	7	175
Second Military District . . . . .	9	22
Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation . .	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Totals . . . . .	18	200

Sixty-five enlisted men spaces were withheld for allotment to signal agencies as directed by the Chief Signal Officer. (14)

##### 5. Establishment of Bipartite and Bizonal Agencies in Frankfurt.

a. The establishment of the Bipartite and Bizonal agencies in Frankfurt imposed great responsibilities upon the military forces.

Headquarters Command, EUCOM, provided quarters for all United States and British officials of the Bipartite agencies and EUCOM assisted the oberbürgermeister of Frankfurt in the provision of office space and of living quarters for the German officials and employees of the Bizonal agencies. The program for the reconstruction and repair of buildings and homes necessitated frequent conferences with military government representatives relating to the allocation of construction materials, manpower, and rations. (15) While the provision of office space and housing for Germans was charged by OMGUS to the oberbürgermeister of Frankfurt, it was necessary for the Army to contribute heavily to the project. The Army provided the engineer in charge of the project and about 50 percent of the supplies. The Army released labor by deferring its own construction projects. Further, the Army provided about 90 percent of the motor transport and engineering equipment. (16)

b. The allotment of living quarters to Bipartite officials and employees began in July when fifteen families were assigned quarters and ten premises were assigned as bachelor quarters. (17) In August, it was estimated that about 600,000 square feet of office space would be required and that it would be necessary to provide quarters for 933 United States and British employees, of whom 257 would have dependents. It was also estimated that the Germans to be quartered would number 4,520, of whom 2,010 would have dependents. Hotels with a total of 325 rooms were to be provided as transient quarters. (18) By the end of August 172 families had been settled in homes on Frankfurt Military

(19)  
Post. By 15 August 550 Germans had been housed. By the end of September 258 families and 302 single persons were quartered on Frankfurt Military Post. Housing had been provided for approximately 1000 Germans, although no family-type quarters had yet been made available for Germans. The number of Germans connected with the Bizonal agencies already settled in the city of Frankfurt was estimated at about one-  
(20)  
third of the total that would eventually have to be housed. By the end of September also, sixteen office buildings with a total floor space of 652,000 square feet were assigned and ready for occupancy. One other office building with a floor space of 31,000 square feet was to be ready by 15 October. By the end of September, seven of the nine Bipartite and Bizonal agencies to be established in the Frankfurt area were already  
(21)  
settled.

6. Assistance to OMGUS in Transportation Matters.

a. From February 1947 onward, EUCOM assisted OMGUS in numerous ways in relieving the freight car shortage. This assistance took the form of providing spare parts for Transportation Corps freight cars, the furnishing of blue prints so that the manufacture of freight cars might be started in Germany, and the sale to OMGUS of 28,000 Transportation Corps freight cars that were excess to military needs but had not yet been declared as surplus to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation  
(22)  
Commissioner. The assistance of the U.S. Army to German transportation also took the form of releasing prefabricated and fixed

housing for railway workers and their families. The U.S. Army cooperated with OMGUS and German manpower and welfare officials in a program to double the number of workers in four large rolling stock repair shops. (23)

b. The sale of tickets for travel on German railroads by members of the occupation forces resulted in an income of \$250,000 in May, June, and July. (24) Berlin Command reported that, since the German railroads had started to sell tickets to members of the occupation forces on leave, numerous persons arrived in Berlin without proper clearance and orders. To prevent such occurrences in the future military police were instructed to check all passengers for proper papers, and OMGUS (Rear) at Bielefeld was instructed to exercise greater control over the travel into Berlin of Germans and displaced persons (25) employed by the U.S. forces.

#### 7. Miscellaneous Requests by OMGUS.

a. In July, OMG for Greater Hesse requested the Zone Resources Board to reconsider its decision allotting a large part of the I.G. Farben plant, Griesheim, for use as an ordnance depot. Consequently, a part of the plant was released by the Zone Resources Board to the German economy, making necessary the relocation of a part of the ordnance depot at Mannheim. (26)

b. In September, upon the request of the Chief of the Education Branch, OMGUS, the Counter Intelligence Corps was directed to make an investigation of political activities at the Universities of

Marburg and Erlangen. The investigation covered an alleged Communist organization composed of custodial employees at the University of Marburg.  
(27)

c. In September OMGUS requested consideration of the desirability of permitting the organization of a glider soaring society in the Stuttgart area. This was disapproved by EUCOM on the grounds that existing directives prohibited all private flying and that the imposition of controls would have to be considered if an exception to the existing regulations were to be made.  
(28)

#### 8. German Youth Activities.

German Youth Activities continued to be one of the outstanding examples of the execution of military government policies by the U.S. Army. The program for the rehabilitation and democratic training of German youth required cooperation among the U.S. Army, OMGUS, and the German youth and welfare agencies. In July officers and noncommissioned officers assigned to the German Youth Activities program were directed to establish more effective and frequent liaison with the appropriate military government officials.  
(29)

In July, a letter from OMGUS stating the conditions and regulations under which German youth groups might engage in publishing activities was published by EUCOM for information and compliance.  
(30)



## TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS FROM EUCOM TO OMGUS

### 9. Demobilization of the German Armed Forces.

On 1 July 1947, with the close of all centers for the discharge of German prisoners of war, except that at Dachau which remained open to handle prisoners of war received from Belgium and Luxemburg, OMGUS assumed responsibility for the issue of certificates of discharge to German prisoners of war arriving in the U.S. Zone without discharge  
(31)  
papers.

### 10. Operations and Security of Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation.

During the second quarter of 1947, Headquarters, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation made arrangements for turning over on 1 July 1947 most of its cargo docks for operation by the German civil port authority functioning under the supervision of OMG for Bremen. The responsibility for the security of the docks so released was also to be assumed by OMG  
(32)  
for Bremen. The transfer of responsibility for port security was made on 1 July, and beginning on the same date all cargo docks, except two retained for military use, were transferred to the German civil  
(33)  
port authority. The responsibilities of the civil port authority included the control of discharging, loading, storage, and forwarding of all cargo except household goods and baggage, privately owned automobiles, and mail. The Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation did not, however, completely relinquish control of cargo handling. The Water Division became the liaison agency between military government and the

vessels owned or chartered by the Army when in the port of Bremerhaven. It also retained control of all cargo handling equipment, which was issued to military government as needed. The Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation also retained the function of proper documentation of cargo. Security of the port became the responsibility of the Public Safety Division of Military Government, which employed 250 uniformed German police and 68 customs officials. Shoreline security became the responsibility of the Marine Security Branch, Transport Division, OMG for Bremen, which accomplished its mission by employment of German water police.<sup>(34)</sup> Military government responsibilities in the port of Bremerhaven thus included all security matters, except in the area retained under military control, as well as all matters relating to<sup>(35)</sup> customs, sanitation, quarantine, and communications.

11. Progress with Respect to Functions in the Course of Being Transferred from EUCOM to OMGUS.

a. Transportation. The vestiges of control by EUCOM over the German transportation system were almost extinguished during the period under review. The Transportation Corps, EUCOM, confined its activities to the maintenance of a few liaison teams with the German Reichsbahn, some of which were withdrawn on 30 September 1947, and the last of which<sup>(36)</sup> were scheduled for withdrawal within the calendar year of 1947.

b. Communications. The third quarter of 1947 was a period of rapid progress in the relinquishment of military control over electrical communications. On 1 July 1947, thirteen of twenty-three major toll

switchboards had been transferred to German agencies operating under the supervision of OMGUS. Plans then called for the transfer of 1,500 long distance telephone circuits and 2000 local circuits to OMGUS. (37) On 1 October 1947, EUCOM transferred to OMGUS all Luftwaffe-type open wire lines and scheduled the transfer of U.S. constructed open wire lines for 1 November 1947. The operating agency was to be the Bizonal agency known as the Administrative Department of Posts and Telecommunications. OMGUS was advised by EUCOM to see to it that all Luftwaffe-type open wire lines be extended and reterminated on Deutschepost equipment to eliminate the military value of this network. The Department of the Army approved the transfer of U.S. constructed open wire lines, and their transfer to German control was to be made upon the approval by the Joint Export-Import Agency as a charge against future German exports. The Army provided training for the German staff and additional facilities for the operation and maintenance of the transportation system of the Deutschepost. (38) The final result of these transfers was to be the fixing of full responsibility for the operation of all long distance telecommunications facilities in the German Bizonal agency for posts and communications. (39)

c. Captured Enemy Material. By 1 July 1947 all installations containing only captured enemy material, and all excess captured enemy material in certain technical service depots had been transferred to OMGUS. (40) In July instructions were issued by EUCOM for the disposal of any captured enemy material excess to the needs of the Army remaining

on military posts throughout the U.S. Zone. The directive confirmed the existing policy that all captured enemy material, including scrap and waste of the same origin, should be transferred without charge to OMGUS for use in the German economy as soon as it became excess to the needs of the Army. Military posts and technical service depots were instructed to notify directly the Economics Division, OMGUS, of stocks ready for removal. OMGUS would then make the necessary arrangements, but in no case were posts or depots to dispose of stocks to the local military government agencies. (41) Another directive required OMGUS to post "Off Limits" signs at all former U.S. Army dumps used for captured enemy material and aluminum scrap. OMGUS was further directed to remove at all such installations any outward evidence of occupation by the U.S. Army. Major commanders were directed to inform all persons under their command of the fact that such installations had been transferred (42) to OMGUS.

d. Border Control. On 15 March 1947, OMGUS became responsible for border control in the U.S. Zone and employed for this purpose the German border police. Members of the occupation forces not subject to the jurisdiction of the German police were routed to border crossing points (43) manned by the U.S. Constabulary. During the period under review, the extension of the responsibilities of OMGUS respecting border control took the form of closing border crossing points designated for members of the occupation forces and their transfer to the control of OMGUS. The border crossing points at Erbach and Oberstdorf were closed

to members of the occupation forces and placed under the control of the  
(44)  
German border police.

e. Arrest. On 9 July 1947, OMGUS instructed the German police to arrest members of organizations found criminal by the International Military Tribunal, thus relieving the U.S. Army of a police responsibility. In August the U.S. forces were relieved from further responsibility for the arrest of persons in existing automatic arrest categories, except persons wanted for war crimes or security reasons. All persons then in custody as automatic arrestees were to be released unless they were wanted for war crimes or security reasons or for trial by United States,  
(45)  
other Allied, or German authorities.

## 12. Civil Affairs-Military Government Stocks.

At the beginning of the period under review it was contemplated that Civil Affairs-Military Government food depots, which contained 42,000 tons of supplies on 1 June 1947, would soon be turned over to  
(46)  
OMGUS, although no date had then been fixed for the transfer. In September, however, it was agreed that the stocks of these depots would be disposed of under a priority system. Stocks on hand were to be offered first to OMGUS for use in the German economy. Stocks not taken by OMGUS were then to be offered to IRO for purchase, and any remainder would be returned to regular Army stocks for disposal as directed by the  
(47)  
Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement.

CONFIRMATION OF FUNCTIONS PREVIOUSLY ASSIGNED

TO OMGUS

13. Mission of OMGUS Respecting Security.

At the end of the period under review the full responsibility of the Commanding General, OMGUS, for security in the U.S. Sector, Berlin, and his responsibility for the routine maintenance of law and order throughout the U.S. Zone with respect to all persons over whom the German police had authority, was confirmed. (48)

14. Civilian Personnel Administration.

The general order of 24 June 1947, which restated the relationship between EUCOM and OMGUS, stated that responsibility for civilian personnel administration would be assigned by the Office of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM. (49) In April 1947 the Commander in Chief had already made it clear that he desired the retention in Offices of Military Government of full responsibility for the personnel administration of United States civilian military government employees, but that the administration of Germans and displaced persons employed by military government agencies should be transferred to military posts. (50)

Accordingly, in July the administration of Germans and displaced persons employed by military government was transferred to military posts. (51)

In July and August 1947, a classification survey of civilian employees of OMGUS was under way under the direction of an expert from Washington.

EUCOM loaned three analysts from the Office of the Director of Personnel and Administration and two other analysts from other agencies. (52) In September, EUCOM announced a reduction in the number of civilian personnel offices and the concentration of all such functions in seven central civilian personnel offices, of which one was in OMGUS for the administration of all civilian employees of the occupation forces in the U.S. Sector, Berlin. Moreover, it was made clear that all United States and Allied civilian employees of OMGUS, wherever situated, would (53) continue to be administered by OMGUS.

#### OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO BOTH EUCOM AND OMGUS

##### 15. Demilitarization of Captured Enemy Ammunition.

During the period under review substantial progress was recorded in the program for the demilitarization of captured enemy ammunition. In general, the Army provided security, technical supervision, and coordination of shipments. OMGUS accomplished through four German corporations the demilitarization of the ammunition and its (54) breakdown into usable components, particularly nitrates for fertilizer. In July, EUCOM provided additional experts to supervise the German corporations engaged in this work; 100 additional motor vehicles; and materials necessary in the operation, including demolition sets, blasting caps, electric wire, roller conveyers, and first aid supplies. (55) Up

to 1 July 1947, 56,437 tons of nontoxic and 24,025 tons of toxic ammunition had been demilitarized. It was estimated at that time that the quantity remaining to be demilitarized was 107,563 tons of nontoxic and 17,937 tons of toxic ammunition. (56) The amount demilitarized during the period 1 July-30 September 1947 was reported as 21,098 tons, with no designation of whether the quantity was nontoxic or toxic. It was estimated at the end of the period under review that 85,542 tons of nontoxic and 26,672 tons of toxic ammunition remained for demilitarization and the German corporation in charge was making an inventory to determine accurately the quantity remaining. (57)

16. Excess United States Ammunition.

The current plans of EUCOM called for the turning over to OMGUS of quantities of excess United States ammunition to be demilitarized and reduced to usable components after the completion of the program for the demilitarization of captured enemy ammunition. Thus, 10,000 tons of Air Force bombs were scheduled for delivery to OMGUS, but OMGUS was not able to accept any excess United States ammunition during the period under review.

17. Destruction of Enemy Fortifications.

On 30 April 1947, the Allied Control Council directed that all permanent military camps and barracks be treated as Priority II fortifications and destroyed. Virtually all such installations were in use by the U.S. Army and many had been repaired at considerable cost to the



United States. OMGUS had agreed that the survey of these installations was to be postponed until United States obligations respecting other Priority II installations were satisfied. EUCOM requested through OMGUS that the destruction of 2,826 Priority II fortifications be deferred until such time as their destruction did not deprive the German economy or the occupation forces of essential facilities. (59)

18. Demolition of War Plants.

Allied policy called for the demolition of all war plants and the delivery as reparations of any general purpose machinery salvaged from them. The number of war plants in the U.S. Zone scheduled for demolition and reparations was 128. These included all underground plants, and shops or plants constructed for production of tanks, armament, aircraft, ammunition, and poisonous war substances. At the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers it was decided that all such plants should be demolished by 30 June 1948. On 1 July 1947, OMGUS directed the attention of EUCOM to the probability that the demolition of certain war plants would affect the suitability of facilities used for the housing of displaced persons, and requested information from EUCOM along this line. (60) The survey conducted by EUCOM showed that the demolition of six of the scheduled war plants would necessitate the transfer of nine displaced persons assembly centers with a population of 20,622, since certain utilities of these plants were essential to the operation of the assembly centers. (61) EUCOM also pointed out

that the demolition of certain plants would affect the economy of neighboring German villages, and that the contemplated use of Lechfeld air base for housing displaced persons had to be abandoned because of the scheduled delivery of its water system as reparations. (62) OMGUS advised EUCOM that delivery of the equipment listed for reparations was deferred for the displaced persons program and would be released only (63) when it was determined to be no longer essential.

19. Disposal of Excess Property.

a. Up to 31 July 1947, the excess military stocks transferred to OMGUS for use in the German economy amounted to \$181,219,447.12 in original cost, with an estimated fair value of \$147,775,718.75. (64)

The procedure followed by EUCOM in the disposal of excess stocks called for the submission of lists of excess items to OMGUS and USFA for selection of goods to be used in the respective civilian economies. Thirty days were allowed by EUCOM for the examination of such lists and USFA regularly filed its requirements within the specified time, but there were delays in receiving the demands of OMGUS. To overcome this difficulty the office of the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement, Headquarters, EUCOM, designated seventeen technical service depots from which excesses could be declared to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner without reference to OMGUS or USFA, as it was believed that their needs could be met from stocks in other depots. By the middle of August 1947 the disposal of excess stocks in these seventeen depots was complete. For the future OMGUS was preparing a standard list

(65)  
of requirements.

b. Excess military stocks allotted to OMGUS for use in the German economy were released on quantitative receipts signed by the receiving German official and executed at the depot where the release was made. Such receipts were routed to the chiefs of technical services, who estimated the fair value as the price that the goods would probably bring, if declared to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner and sold in the European market. The documents were then routed to the Joint Export-Import Agency, where the fair value was recorded as a charge against future German exports. (66)

20. Disposal of Scrap.

EUCOM appealed to OMGUS for assistance in certain aspects of the program for the disposal of scrap resulting from the operations of the U.S. Army. All existing contracts provided for the shipment of metallic scrap out of the U.S. Zone for processing to furnace size before shipment to the United States. OMGUS was asked to consider the possibility of providing such processing in Germany upon the expiration of existing contracts. (67) Nonmetallic scrap and waste was offered to OMGUS for transfer to the German economy as a charge against future exports. (68)

21. Matters Relating to Displaced Persons.

a. Public Meetings. EUCOM prohibited public meetings, parades,

and demonstrations by displaced persons outside their assembly centers without prior approval of the Land OMG, and directed that such permission be withheld when the proposed meeting would constitute a threat to public order, interfere with public convenience, or be for the purpose of protesting against, or carrying on political activities against, the established policy of the U.S. and Allied Governments. (69)

b. Visitors to Displaced Persons Assembly Centers. In August, EUCOM requested OMGUS to route all applications for admission to the U.S. Zone in connection with the displaced persons program, filed with the Combined Travel Board or other agency of OMGUS, to the Adjutant General, EUCOM, who would submit them in turn to the Director of Civil Affairs in order to establish a single channel for clearance of all such requests. (70) (71) OMGUS concurred in this proposal.

c. Confinement of Displaced Persons in Prison. In September, a judge in a military government court stated publicly that Polish displaced persons having been convicted in military government courts and subsequently repatriated were being released by the Polish Government upon arrival, and in some instances finding their way back into Germany. EUCOM forwarded comments to OMGUS pointing out that as a regular procedure repatriates serving mild sentences were released from confinement at the time of repatriation but that it was understood that persons serving long prison sentences would be continued in confinement by their home government. Yet it was admitted that information available in Headquarters, EUCOM, substantiated the charges made with reference

(72)  
to the actions of the Polish Government. On 25 September 1947,  
EUCOM forwarded to OMGUS for concurrence a list of 205 displaced persons  
of Soviet nationality whose repatriation had been requested by the  
Soviet liaison officer. The concurrence of OMGUS was necessary because  
all the persons involved were confined in the Straubing long-term  
prison, maintained by OMGUS for displaced persons convicted upon  
serious charges and sentenced to long prison terms. (73)  
In August,  
OMGUS was informed that displaced persons classified as western  
Europeans, Czechoslovakians, and Greeks, except persecutees, who were  
convicted of misdemeanors or crimes might be confined in German penal  
institutions as they were no longer entitled to care as United Nations  
displaced persons. (74)

d. Food and Clothing. The U.S. Army replaced in the German  
economy supplies used as food for displaced persons in the period  
1 January-30 September 1947 in the amount of 7,866 long tons. These  
supplies represented the amount withdrawn between 1 January and 30 June  
1947 in excess of the "German ration level," and between 1 July and  
30 September in excess of the "German production level." (75)  
A plan  
was agreed upon to go into effect on 1 October 1947 whereby all food  
supplies for United Nations displaced persons residing in assembly  
centers were to be provided from German sources or supplies imported for  
the German population, and PCIRO was to replace in the German economy  
all food supplies withdrawn "above the indigenous availability level." (76)

In September, OMGUS assumed general responsibility for supplying food to United Nations displaced persons in assembly centers. Land OMG's had responsibility for distribution, storage, bread baking, and record keeping. (77) In July 1947 PCIRO routed to EUCOM estimates of clothing needs for displaced persons in the fiscal year of 1948. These estimates were forwarded to OMGUS for the purpose of determining the possibilities for the supply of such clothing from German manufacture. In the meantime all issues of clothing made to PCIRO were properly documented in order to obtain reimbursement in the future. At the same time discussions were proceeding with OMGUS on the availability of medical supplies in (78) the German economy.

## 22. Civilian Internees.

In July, EUCOM announced that part of the War Crimes Enclosure, Dachau, and some of the inmates were to be turned over to the German authorities acting under the supervision of OMGUS. The Commanding General, First Military District, in coordination with OMGUS, was directed to turn over to the German authorities the facilities of the War Crimes Enclosure no longer needed in the EUCOM war crimes program. He was further directed to turn over to the German authorities all civilian internees, not of war crimes interest, for trial by German courts under the law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism. It was estimated at the time that of the approximately 2,500 civilian internees remaining in the custody of the U.S. Army at

Dachau, about 1,700 would be retained in U.S. custody for war crimes reasons and about 800 would be turned over for trial in German courts. (79)  
The EUCOM directive provided that labor details for the operation and maintenance of the War Crimes Enclosure were to be furnished by the commander of the German portion of the camp, but matters relating to work programs and projects were to be cleared through the Commanding General, First Military District, with OMG for Bavaria. (80)

23. Exploitation of German Commanders and Staff Officers for Historical Purposes.

In order to obtain more information from the former German commanders and staff officers who were in civilian internee status and were working on the historical record of German operations against the U.S. Forces, the Chief Historian, EUCOM, requested that they be classed as "ordinary laborers" with resultant receipt of more food, higher pay, and other compensation. It was the opinion of OMGUS that the importance of the historical project justified an exception to established policy. It was also recommended that a special tribunal be set up at the historical detention center so that trials and denazification proceedings should not be delayed unnecessarily. Full concurrence was given and recommendations were referred for execution to the Office of Military Government for Hesse. (81)

24. Payment of German Ex-Prisoners of War.

On 1 January 1947, EUCOM inaugurated a program to cash

Certificates of Credit and Military Payment Orders held by German ex-prisoners of war and to pay in cash at the time of discharge all amounts due to prisoners of war still in custody at that time. This program required cooperation between EUCCOM and OMGUS as the ex-prisoners of war presented their certificates to local German banks, whence they were routed through German banking and OMGUS channels to the EUCCOM Prisoner-of-War Information Bureau (PWIB) for validation and final payment by the EUCCOM Central Disbursing Officer in reichsmark valued at ten cents. By September, \$66,000,000 in certificates had been approved for payment by PWIB, but only \$19,800,000 had actually been paid. Steps taken to speed up the process included a request to the Department of the Army to permit the presentation by ex-prisoners of war of their approved certificates for payment by German banks. (82)

25. Training.

Two military government orientation courses of three weeks' each, with a quota for OMGUS in each of thirty officers, were offered at the 7712d EUCCOM Intelligence School in August-September 1947. (83)

26. Mail Rifling.

Headquarters, EUCCOM, protested to OMGUS against the inadequate sentences imposed by military government courts on persons convicted of mail depredations. OMGUS advised the legal officers in the Land OMG's of this view, and directed that it be taken into consideration in future cases. (84)



27. Venereal Disease.

Cooperation among the U.S. Army, military government, and German agencies improved the reporting and apprehension of the venereal disease contacts of Americans. Teams of military police and German policemen were organized in most of the Länder for apprehending venereal disease contacts. Educational campaigns were conducted (85) throughout the Zone.

28. Deportation of United States Citizens.

On 11 April 1947, EUCOM informed OMGUS that no United States citizen alleged to be illegally present in the U.S. Zone should be deported without the approval of Headquarters, EUCOM. In July, the U.S. Constabulary was notified of the same policy. After approval (86) by Headquarters, EUCOM, actual deportation was a function of OMGUS.

29. Treatment of Convicted Neutral Nationals.

On 25 September 1947, EUCOM forwarded to OMGUS official confirmation of a decision that a Swiss national, employed by the U.S. forces and convicted in a military government court of misappropriation and embezzlement of post exchange property, would be treated like an Allied civilian and confined in the EUCOM Military Prison at Mannheim. EUCOM further advised OMGUS that the Political Adviser should keep representatives of foreign countries advised of cases pending in military government courts against their nationals so that they could (87) arrange for proper representation at the trials.

30. Liability of Certain Civilians for Trial in Military Government Courts.

The Judge Advocate General ruled that dependents of members of the occupation forces, visiting American and Allied businessmen, and accredited members of Allied liaison missions would not be tried in courts martial. Amendments to Military Government Ordinances, which became effective on 22 July 1947, confirmed the jurisdiction of military government courts over such persons and provided that sentences for the violation of Army circulars, rulings, and orders should not exceed five years' imprisonment or a fine of more than RM 100,000, with an option of payment in dollars at a rate fixed by (88) OMGUS.

## 15 SEPTEMBER 1947



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# FOOTNOTES

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## FOOTNOTES

1. GO 66, EUCOM, 24 Jun 47.
2. Hq, EUCOM, Organization and Functions, 31 Jul 47, p 12.
3. GO 66, EUCOM, 24 Jun 47.
4. Hq, EUCOM, Organization and Functions, 31 Jul 47, p 6.
5. Ibid.
6. Cables, SC-16292, 18 Jul 47; SC-15551, 12 Aug 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to major commands.
7. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 25 Jul 47, file AG 386.3 GSP-AGO, subj: "Transfer of Captured Enemy Material to OMGUS."
8. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 31 Jan 47, file AG 322 GCT-AGO, subj: "Plan for Reorganization of US Forces in the ET," par 14b; 31 Jan 47, file AG 322 GCT-AGO, subj: "Organization, Command, and Administration of Military Posts in Germany," par 3e.
9. Cable V-16987, 12 Apr 47, CINCEUR sgd Clay to EUCOM for Huebner.
10. Cable SX-4275, 22 Apr 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to major comds in Ger.
11. Cable SX-4281, 22 Apr 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to OMGUS.
12. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 18, 15 Jul 47, par 28.
13. Hq, EUCOM, Monthly Conference of Commander in Chief with Major Commanders and Deputy Military Governor, 26th Meeting, 14 Aug 47, par 3.
14. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 19, 22 Jul 47, par 16.
15. Ibid., par 37.
16. EUCOM Press Release No 343, 23 Jul 47; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 31, 13 Oct 47, par 24.
17. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 20, 29 Jul 47, par 60.

18. Ibid, No 21, 5 Aug 47, par 24.
19. Ibid, No 25, 3 Sep 47, par 33a.
20. Ibid, No 30, 8 Oct 47, par 37a.
21. Ibid, No 31, 13 Oct 47, par 24.
22. Ibid, No 19, 22 Jul 47, par 36; EUCOM Press Release No 317, 15 Jul 47.
23. OMGUS, Monthly Report of the MG, 1-31 Aug 47, No 26, p 24.
24. Ibid.
25. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, SS & P, 7 Jul 47, subj: "Monthly List of Supply Problems," par 16.
26. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 19, 22 Jul 47, par 38; EUCOM Press Release No 347, 24 Jul 47.
27. Ibid, No 26, 9 Sep 47, par 10a.
28. Ibid, No 28, 24 Sep 47, par 25.
29. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 25 Jul 47, file AG 353.8 GOT-AGO, subj: "Clarification of GYA Policies and Procedures," par 3c.
30. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 10 Jul 47, file AG 353.8 GOT-AGO, subj: "Publishing Activities of Army Assisted German Youth Groups."
31. OMGUS, Monthly Report of the MG, 1-31 Jul 47, No 25, p 41.
32. Hq, BPE, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, pp 4-5.
33. Ibid, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 3; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 17, 8 Jul 47, par 34(24).
34. Hq, BPE, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, pp 4-5.
35. OMGUS, Monthly Report of the MG, 1-31 Aug 47, No 26, "Transportation (Cumulative Review)," 1 Sep 46-31 Aug 47, p 28.
36. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 17, 8 Jul 47, par 34(25).

37. Ibid, par 34(28)
38. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 23 Sep 47, file AG 676 SIG-AGO, subj: "Transfer of Open Wire Lines and Associated Facilities to the Adm Dept of Posts and Telecommunications," to CG, OMGUS.
39. EUCOM Press Release No 330, 18 Jul 47.
40. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 23, 19 Aug 47, par 29.
41. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 25 Jul 47, file AG 386.3 GSP-AGO, subj: "Transfer of Captured Enemy Material to OMGUS."
42. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 6 Aug 47, file AG 386.3 GSP-AGO, subj: "Status of CEM and Aluminum Scrap Dumps."
43. Hq, USFET, G-3, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, p 1.
44. Cables, SC-16292, 18 Jul 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to major comds; SC-15551, 12 Aug 47, same to same.
45. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 24, 27 Aug 47, par 35a; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 12 Aug 47, file AG 253 GCA-AGO, subj: "Arrest and Detention--Germany."
46. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 17, par 34(14).
47. Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 39.
48. Ltrs, Hq, EUCOM, 30 Sep 47, file AG 371.2 GOT, subj: "Security Directive, US Occupied Zone, Germany and Austria"; 30 Sep 47, file AG 322 GOT, subj: "Directive Governing the Operation of the US Constabulary."
49. GO 66, EUCOM, 24 Jun 47.
50. Cable V-16987, 12 Apr 47, CINCEUR sgd Clay to EUCOM for Huebner.
51. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 18, 15 Jul 47, par 28g.
52. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, P & A, 11 Jul 47, for General Bevans, subj: "OSW Classification Survey, OMGUS," sgd R.P. Hagen, Lt Col, GSC, Exec Of, CPB (copy in SGS, EUCOM, file 322 OMGUS).

53. Staff memo No 79, Hq, EUCOM, 25 Sep 47, subj: "Centralization of Civilian Personnel Administration"; EUCOM Press Release No 538, 25 Sep 47.
54. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 17, 8 Jul 47, par 34(4); No 18, 15 Jul 47, par 24a.
55. Ibid, No 23, 19 Aug 47, par 30.
56. Ibid, No 18, 15 Jul 47, par 24a.
57. Hq, EUCOM, SS & P, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 6-7.
58. Ibid, p 7.
59. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 22, 12 Aug 47, par 29.
60. Cable, no ref No, 1 Jul 47, OMGUS, POW and DP Div sgd Lawrence to EUCOM for Dir, CA, DP Br, attn Hughes.
61. Cable SC-14763, 6 Aug 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to OMGUS for POW and DP Div.
62. Cable SC-12477, 18 Jul 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to OMGUS for POW and DP Div.
63. Cable CC-1509, 6 Sep 47, OMGUS sgd Hays to OMG for Bavaria et al.
64. Hq, EUCOM, SS & P, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 21-22.
65. Hq, EUCOM, SS & P, Notes of SS & P Weekly Staff Conference, 19 Aug 47, sec I.
66. Hq, EUCOM, SS & P, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 21-22.
67. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 28, 24 Sep 47, par 32d.
68. Hq, EUCOM, SS & P, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 1-2.
69. Cable SX-2244, 21 Aug 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to major comds and military posts; see also EUCOM Press Release No 461, 2 Sep 47.
70. Cable SC-15631, 12 Aug 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to OMGUS for PW and DP Div.



71. Cable V-22426, 6 Sep 47, OMGUS sgd Hays to EUCOM.
72. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 29, 30 Sep 47, par 29b.
73. Hq, EUCOM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 32.
74. Cable SC-14048, 31 Jul 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to OMGUS; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 22, 12 Aug 47, par 32a.
75. Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 38.
76. Ibid.
77. Ltr, OMGUS, 16 Sep 47, file AG 080(ED), subj: "Feeding in Approved IRO (PCIRO) Operated and Controlled Refugee and Displaced Persons (UN DP's) Assembly Centers in U.S. Areas of Control in Germany."
78. Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 39, 40.
79. EUCOM Press Release No 304, 10 Jul 47.
80. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 8 Jul 47, file AG 383.7 GCA-AGO, subj: "Final Disposition of Internees Held in War Crimes Enclosure," Dachau," to CG's, OMGUS, and First Mil Dist.
81. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 29, 30 Sep 47, par 29c.
82. Hq, EUCOM, SS & P, Rpt of Opr, 30 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 7-8.
83. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 18 Jul 47, file AG 352, GID-AGO, subj: "Courses of Instruction at the 7712 EUCOM Intelligence School."
84. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 17, 8 Jul 47, par 61a.
85. OMGUS, Monthly Report of the MG, 1-31 Jul 47, No 25, p 38.
86. Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 32.
87. Ibid.
88. OMGUS, Monthly Report of the MG, 1-31 Jul 47, No 25, p 12.

Chapter XLI

U.S. FORCES, AUSTRIA

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO **RESTRICTED**

AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief*

*European Command*

*(Per Ltr of 25 Apr. 1958)*

Chapter XLI  
U.S. FORCES, AUSTRIA

1. Command Relationships.

In the summer of 1947, Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, Commanding General, U.S. Forces, Austria (USFA), made known to General Clay a desire to have a letter of instructions supplementing the directives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on Austria, and clarifying the relationship between EUCOM and USFA. This led to a request by General Huebner to General Keyes for a draft of such a letter of instructions and a report on instances in which it was felt that EUCOM directives conflicted with the directives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on Austria. (1) General Keyes replied that the desired study would soon be forwarded to Headquarters, EUCOM. (2) The USFA study on command relationships was not, however, presented during the period under review, the third quarter of

1947. Later in the year, the USFA study formed part of a general reconsideration of the command status of USFA, which was marked by a reaffirmation of the relationship existing between the Commanding General, USFA, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, (3) and which was concluded by a ruling of the Department of the Army to the effect that no change would be made in the immediate future in the command relationships (4) between EUCOM and USFA.

## 2. Directives Not Applicable to USFA.

Among the directives of general application issued by Headquarters, EUCOM, during the period under review, USFA was excepted from those relating to the demolition of enemy fortifications and military installations; (5) those relating to the employment of Allied and neutral civilians, (6) in view of the fact that USFA employed only United States and Austrian civilians; (7) those relating to German Youth Activities; (8) those relating to field exercises and certain training matters; (9) and those relating to the reduction of U.S. Army installations. (10)

In addition, numerous directives which were obviously intended to be effective only in Germany were not addressed to USFA. (11) EUCOM directives, considered by USFA to be particularly undesirable because of differing conditions in Austria, (12) were changed in at least one respect. USFA was authorized to issue its own regulations relating to the payment of fees and allowances to civilian witnesses, reporters, and interpreters (13) in courts martial.

## MILITARY MATTERS OCCASIONING ACTION BY EUCOM

### 3. The Occupational Troop Basis.

a. The occupational troop basis for the European Command on 1 July 1947 included an authorized strength of 11,422 for USFA. This figure included a special allotment of 17 officers and 138 enlisted men to be used by USFA in meeting its responsibilities for the supply of displaced persons. The authorized strength of USFA also included an allotment of 34 general staff corps positions with troops. (14) On 30 June 1947 the actual strength of USFA was 9,973. (15)

b. Replacements for USFA were furnished by EUCOM through its established replacement system. During the period under review troop replacements from the United States assigned to USFA by EUCOM totaled 425. (16)

c. In July, the Commanding General, USFA, was authorized to use Table of Allowances 20 (EC) for the military posts of Vienna, Linz, and Salzburg. (17) The purpose of this authorization was to put military posts in Austria on the same footing as those in the U.S. Zone, Germany, with respect to the supply of post, camp, and station property. (18)

### 4. Civilian Replacements.

EUCOM provided civilian, as well as military, replacements for USFA. During the period under review, EUCOM allotted to USFA twenty-two United States civilian employees arriving from the United States and

seventeen arriving from Italy upon the closing of the Mediterranean Theater. In addition, ten civilian employees were transferred from Germany to Austria. The total number of United States civilian employees in Austria, declining from 855 in July to 847 on 30 September, showed a decrease typical of the general pattern in the European Command.  
(19)

#### 5. Travel of Dependents.

Dependents traveling to join their sponsors in Austria left the New York Port of Embarkation as part of the shipments to the European Command, and upon arrival at the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation entrained for their final destinations by the route leading through Frankfurt and Munich. Those returning to the United States from Austria followed the same route. Families arriving for the three military posts in Austria were as follows:

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Vienna	16	14	16
Linz	-	13	23
Salzburg	13	9	10

Families departing from the three military posts in Austria were as follows:  
(20)

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Vienna	6	66	60
Linz	6	13	13
Salzburg	20	13	17

6. Exchange of Leave Personnel.

In August 1947 arrangements were completed between EUCCM and USFA for the exchange each week of twenty-five enlisted men or women on leave. Those from EUCCM were conducted on a seven-day tour of the U.S. Zone, Austria, including Vienna, and those from USFA spent a week in the Garmisch Recreational Area. (21) The arrangements were changed in October to provide on both parts for travel as individuals, rather than in organized tours. (22) Early in September, arrangements were completed for the exchange each week also of twenty officers or civilians entitled to officer privileges. (23)

7. Salzburg Music Festival.

Arrangements were made with USFA for attendance by members of the occupation forces in Germany at the Salzburg Music Festival beginning on 28 July and continuing to 31 August 1947. Members of the occupation forces in Germany were required to be quartered in the Berchtesgaden and Chiemsee Rest Centers, as no quarters were available in Salzburg. At Berchtesgaden fifty tickets for major concerts and fifteen tickets for chamber music concerts were placed on sale daily. (24)

8. Inspections and Staff Visits.

a. At a staff conference in Headquarters, EUCCM, on 27 August 1947, General Huebner directed that no inspection teams be sent from the U.S. Zone, Germany, to Austria. He further directed that if it was necessary to send representatives to Austria, only the chiefs of

divisions of Headquarters, EUCOM, would go and then only with the personal approval of the Deputy Commander in Chief. (25)

b. Visits by representatives of Headquarters, EUCOM, to USFA during the period under review included the following: (26)

Date	Staff Division	Purpose of Visit
2-9 Jul 47	Director of CA, EUCOM	To confer with General Keyes and to inspect displaced persons camps
31 Jul-4 Aug 47	Director of CA, EUCOM	To introduce Judge Louis E. Levinthal, successor to Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, as adviser to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, on Jewish affairs
8-12 Aug 47	Director of CA, EUCOM	To confer with General Keyes and other military authorities
15-24 Aug 47	WAC Staff Director, EUCOM	To inspect WAC detachments
2-11 Sep 47	Deputy Director of Intelligence EUCOM	To inspect communications facilities

#### 9. Supply Matters.

a. Subsistence supplies for USFA were obtained by requisition upon the Quartermaster Subdepot in Munich. Ration issues from Class I issue points of USFA totaled 2,582,248 from 1 July to 30 September,



(27)  
with a daily average of 28,067.

b. The Chief Quartermaster, Headquarters, EUCOM, allotted 373,535 gallons of gasoline to USFA for the month of July, but an additional amount was issued when this quantity proved to be insufficient. (28)

The total allocations of gasoline for USFA were as follows:

July . . . . .	419,949
August . . . . .	426,925
September . . . . .	403,422

c. Coal received from the Austrian Government during July totaled 5,073, including coke. During the latter part of July, coal deliveries by the Austrian Government dropped to such a degree that EUCOM was requested to supply USFA with 50,000 tons of coal. A conference in Berlin, attended by representatives of the Quartermaster and the USACA Section of USFA, resulted in the decision to continue procurement of coal by purchase from the Austrian Government. In August and September the deliveries of coal by the Austrian Government (29) exceeded the requests filed by USFA.

d. USFA was rated "very satisfactory" in automotive maintenance for the second quarter of 1947. This was the highest rating received by (30) a major command.

e. USFA reported that it had established full property accountability under EUCOM directives in July 1947, being the first of (31) the major commands to make such a report.

CIVIL AFFAIRS MATTERS OCCASIONING

ACTION BY EUCOM

10. Polish Repatriation Program.

In the Polish repatriation program, an outstanding feature of which was the provision of sixty days' rations to each Polish displaced person who accepted repatriation, EUCOM provided to USFA the necessary rations. When the program ended on 15 June 1947, USFA had used a total of 3,129 10-in-1 rations. USFA was directed to deliver all unused rations to the Civil Affairs-Military Government supply point at  
(32)  
Darmstadt.

11. Civilian Internees.

On 14 May 1947, USFA proposed that 400 civilian internees of non-Austrian nationality in automatic arrest categories be transferred to the U.S. Zone, Germany. USFA took the view that these persons were logically part of the non-German internees then being held by EUCOM. A mass transfer of these civilian internees was not accepted by EUCOM, as current policy allowed for the acceptance only of internees who were  
(33)  
bona fide residents of the U.S. Zone, Germany. In July 1947, forty-seven bona fide former residents of the U.S. Zone, Germany, were  
(34)  
accepted from USFA. On the other hand, fifty-five civilian internees of Austrian nationality in automatic arrest categories who had volunteered for repatriation were transferred from the War Crimes Enclosure, Dachau,  
(35)  
to USFA in October 1947.

12. Jewish Refugees.

On 24 June 1947, the War Department transmitted to USFA the proposal of Rabbi Bernstein and General Hilldring that an exception be made to establish policy by admitting 2,400 Jewish refugees into displaced persons camps in the U.S. Zone, Austria. USFA advised against the action, as it might encourage a renewal of mass Jewish infiltration, and proposed alternatively that the Jewish refugees be transferred to the U.S. Zone, Germany. EUCOM also advised against the proposed action and protested against the transfer of more Jewish refugees into the U.S. Zone of Germany on account of the lack of facilities to care for them. (36)

13. Civil Affairs Supplies.

a. With the discontinuance of UNRRA on 31 December 1946 and the absence of any State Department program for the relief of the Austrian population, the War Department necessarily took over the responsibility for aid to Austria. During the first six months of 1947, USFA administered a relief program financed by War Department appropriated funds, supplemented by the delivery of excess military supplies from the United States, the European Command, and USFA. The total cost during the six-month period was estimated at \$23,500,000. After 1 July 1947, USFA administered a State Department program of relief for the Austrian civilian population, financed by appropriated funds probably amounting to \$100,000,000 for the year beginning 1 July 1947. (37)

b. All Civil Affairs supplies arriving from the United States were received at the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation and formed a large part of its operations during the period under review. During the week ending 31 July 1947, for example, tonnage on hand in the Bremerhaven Port was 27,497--all Austrian relief cargo except 388 tons. During the same week 34,865 tons of Austrian relief cargo were unloaded and 21,404 tons were shipped. (38) At the end of the period under review, cargo on hand in the Bremerhaven Port was 14,746 tons--all Austrian relief cargo except 206 tons. (39)

c. During the period under review, the first quarter of the fiscal year of 1948, EUCOM became the custodian of the funds appropriated for civil relief in Austria. These funds included \$7,800,000 for the procurement in Europe of fuel and lubricants, \$2,200,000 for the procurement in Europe of fertilizer, and \$12,500,000 for use primarily in the payment of Civil Affairs employees of USFA. During the period under review the first of these appropriations was obligated to the extent of 35.9 percent; the second, 100 percent, and the third, 32 percent. (40)

d. During approximately the period under review, EUCOM shipped excess military stocks to USFA in the value of \$44,400,000 for distribution in relief of the Austrian civilian population. These stocks were documented and shipped as military supplies and were consigned to the Commanding General, USFA, who had the responsibility of turning them over to the Austrian Government. (41)

14. Restitution.

At the end of May, sixty-seven boxes of meteorological material taken by the Nazis from the Meteorological Institute of Vienna were  
(42)  
turned over to USFA.

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# FOOTNOTES

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# FOOTNOTES

1. Cable S-1382, 18 Jul 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to USFA personal for Keyes.
2. Cable P-7554, 23 Jul 47, USFA sgd Keyes to EUCOM personal for Huebner.
3. JCS 1259/48, 30 Oct 47 (copy in SGS, Hq, EUCOM, file 322 EUCOM).
4. Cable WX-92498, 17 Dec 47, Hq, Dept of the Army, sgd Eisenhower for CINCEUR personal for Clay; USFA personal for Keyes.
5. Ltrs, Hq, EUCOM, 25 Sep 47, file AG 388.3 GSP-AGO, subj: "Survey and Disposal of Fortifications, Defensive Works and Former German Armed Forces Zone of Interior Type of Installations in Germany;" 4 Sep 47, file same, subj same; 8 Jul 47, file AG 004 GSP-AGO, subj: "Liquidation of German War Plants."
6. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 22 Jul 47, file AG 230.033 GPA-AGE, subj: "Employment of Allied and Neutral Civilians."
7. See statistical compilations in Hq, EUCOM, Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, and SS & P, Statistical Summary.
8. Ltrs, Hq, EUCOM, 3 Sep 47, file AG 353.8 GOT-AGO, subj: "Augmentation of WAC Officers for Army Assistance to German Youth Activities;" 25 Jul 47, file same, subj: "Clarification of German Youth Activities Policies and Procedures;" 21 Jul 47, file same, subj: "Army Assistance to German Youth Activities, US Zone;" 10 Jul 47, file same, subj: "Publishing Activities of Army Assisted German Youth Groups;" 7 Jul 47, file same, subj: "Youth Publications."
9. Ltrs, Hq, EUCOM, 18 Sep 47, file AG 352 GOT-AGO, subj: "Educational Training for Negro Guard Companies;" 14 Aug 47, file AG 371.2 GOT, subj: "Weekly Field Exercises;" 14 Aug 47, file same, subj: "Type Problem for Weekly Field Exercises;" 14 Aug 47, file AG 354.2, subj: "Field Exercises at Grafenwohr, 25 August to 6 September 1947;" 12 Aug 47, file AG 350.001 GOT-AGO, subj: "Lecture;" 29 Jul 47, file AG 353 GOT-AGO, subj: "Drill Sergeants' Course."

10. Ltrs, Hq, EUCOM, 26 Aug 47, file AG 680 GSP-AGO, subj: "Reduction of Installations and Facilities in the European Command;" 3 Jul 47, file AG 686 GSP-AGO, subj: "Transfer of Air Force Installations."
11. For example, ltrs, Hq, EUCOM, 25 Jul 47, file AG 322 GID-AGO, subj: "Operation of 970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment Under Post Attachment;" 28 Jul 47, file AG 230.033 GSP-AGO, subj: "Priorities for Allocation of Indigenous Civilian Manpower in the US Occupied Zone of Germany;" 25 Jul 47, AG 386.3 GSP-AGO, subj: "Transfer of Captured Enemy Material to Office of Military Government for Germany (US);" 3 Jul 47, file AG 310.2 GSP-AGO, subj: "Office Space for Deutsche Post;" 12 Aug 47, file AG 253 GCA-AGO, subj: "Arrest and Detention - Germany."
12. Staff Study, Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, 17 Nov 47, subj: "Command Relationship between Headquarters, EUCOM, and Headquarters, USFA," sgd Vernon E. Prichard, Col, GSC, Dir, OPOT, par 5.
13. Cir 74, EUCOM, 27 Aug 47, subj: "Military Justice," sec XV, par 1.
14. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Pers Reqmts Br, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 4; Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 20, 29 Jul 47, par 14.
15. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 22 Jul 47, file AG 330.31 AGU, subj: "Consolidated Strength Recapitulation of European Command," 30 June 1947.
16. Figure furnished by Replacement Subsection, Mil Pers Br, P & A, Hq, EUCOM.
17. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 11 Jul 47, file AG 400.34 GOT-AGO, subj: "Authorization to Draw Equipment under T/A 20," to CG, USFA.
18. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 19, 22 Jul 47, par 26.
19. Hq, EUCOM, Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, Sep 47, p 7.
20. Figures furnished by Mil Str Control Br, P & A, Hq, EUCOM.
21. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 1, 15 Aug 47, sec II; EUCOM Press Release No 401, 12 Aug 47.
22. Ibid., No 8, 3 Oct 47, sec VI.



23. Ibid., No 4, 5 Sep 47, sec IV.
24. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 18, 15 Jul 47, par 5; ibid., No 20, 29 Jul 47, par 6a; EUCOM Press Release No 340, 22 Jul 47.
25. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 24, 27 Aug 47, par 2.
26. Compiled from ibid., Nos 17, 22, 23, and 25.
27. Hq, USFA, QM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
28. Ibid.
29. Ibid.
30. Maintenance Memo No 5, EUCOM, 23 Jul 47.
31. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 24, 27 Aug 47, par 30.
32. Ibid., No 16, 1 Jul 47, par 42b.
33. Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, pp 30-31.
34. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 19, 22 Jul 47, par 60.
35. Ibid., No 31, 13 Oct 47, par 32c.
36. Hq, EUCOM, CA, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47, p 21.
37. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 33, 28 Oct 47, par 32.
38. Hq, BPE, Notes on Weekly Staff Conference, 31 Jul 47, p 1.
39. Ibid., 26 Sep 47, p 1.
40. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 34, 4 Nov 47, par 30d.
41. Ibid., No 33, 28 Oct 47, par 32.
42. Ibid., No 17, 8 Jul 47, par 50a.